

CITY OF OXFORD

---

# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

# MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1946





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### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. I. D. HARRISON-HALL, M.B., Ch.B., J.P.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Miss R. SPOONER.

Alderman F. G. BLACKLER.	Councillor R. P. CAPEL.
„ Mrs. S. BOWERMAN, M.B.E.	„ A. W. P. ELLIS, D.M.
„ H. T. GILLETT, M.D.	„ G. E. C. HOLT.
„ Mrs. M. H. PRICHARD, O.B.E.,	„ E. HOWES.
M.A., J.P.	„ Mrs. R. KENNEDY.
„ Mrs. P. M. STEVENSON, M.A.	„ Mrs. D. REES.
„ Lady M. G. TOWNSEND, J.P.	„ D. SHAW.
Councillor Mrs. F. M. ANDREWS.	„ E. A. SMEWIN, J.P.
„ H. M. AVERY.	„ J. A. SMITH.
„ Mrs. C. M. G. BOURNE.	„ R. E. SMITH.
„ Mrs. H. C. BROWN, J.P.	„ R. E. WARRELL.
„ A. M. CACCIA, M.A., C.B., M.V.O.	

### HOSPITAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Councillor CAPEL.

*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman Lady TOWNSEND.

Alderman GILLETT.	Councillor HOLT.
„ Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.	„ HOWES.
„ Mrs. STEVENSON.	„ J. A. SMITH.
Councillor Mrs. ANDREWS.	„ Miss SPOONER.
„ Mrs. BROWN.	„ WARRELL.
„ ELLIS.	

### TUBERCULOSIS CARE SECTION.

*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. H. A. GODDARD.

Councillor Mrs. ANDREWS.	Mr. D. G. CATHRO.
„ J. A. SMITH.	Mrs. S. JONES.
„ Miss SPOONER.	Mr. J. G. ROBINSON.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. REES.

Alderman Mrs. BOWERMAN.	Councillor Mrs. KENNEDY.
„ Mrs. PRICHARD.	„ SHAW.
Councillor Mrs. ANDREWS.	„ WARRELL.
„ Mrs. BOURNE.	Mrs. COATE.
„ Mrs. BROWN.	Miss DEAN.
„ HOWES.	Miss HAIG-BROWN.

### MATERNITY FINANCE SECTION.

Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Sub-Committee in rotation, together with The Chairman and Vice-Chairman alternately.

### GENERAL PURPOSES SUB-COMMITTEE.

*Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. HARRISON-HALL.

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Miss R. SPOONER.

Alderman Lady TOWNSEND.	Councillor Mrs. REES.
Councillor CAPEL.	

**BLIND WELFARE COMMITTEE.***Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. LOWER.*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. KENNEDY.

Alderman BLACKLER.

Councillor Mrs. REES.

„ Mrs. HARRISON-HALL

„ SHAW.

Councillor Mrs. BURNEY.

„ R. E. SMITH.

„ PERRIMAN.

**MENTAL HEALTH COMMITTEE.***Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. BOWERMAN.*Vice-Chairman:* Alderman Mrs. PRICHARD.

Alderman Mrs. STEVENSON.

Councillor Miss SPOONER.

Councillor Mrs. BROWN.

„ J. A. SMITH.

„ CRIPPS.

Mr. H. J. C. ALDEN.

„ CURRILL.

Miss M. IRVINE.

„ ELLIS.

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NOTE.—The Mayor is *ex-officio* member of all Committees.

# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF, 1946.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Administrative Tuberculosis Officer:*

G. C. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer and Tuberculosis Officer:*

R. J. TOLEMAN, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

M. FISHER, B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.C.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health:*

A. MENZIES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (R.M.O. Isolation Hospital).

J. KENT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

M. KEMSLEY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.C.H., C.S.P. (Commenced October, 1946).

*Tuberculosis Officer (Consulting) to the Chest Clinics (part time):*

W. STOBIE, O.B.E., J.P., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

*Assistant Tuberculosis Officer:*

M. WHITTY, M.B., B.S.

*Public Vaccinators:*

L. H. BERTIE, M.A., M.B., B.Ch.

G. J. L. WELLS, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Dental Surgeon (part time Maternity and Child Welfare):*

J. F. ALLIN, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S.

*Chief Sanitary Inspector; Sanitary Officer, Oxford University Delegacy of Lodgings:*

\* (b) (c) (e) (f) S. SWIFT, M.B.E.

*Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector:*

\* (b) C. H. CLARKE.

*District Sanitary Inspectors:*

(a) (b) K. ENGLAND.

(a) (b) R. C. STENTIFORD, A.R.San.I.

(a) (b) (c) (d) H. H. DICKINSON, D.P.A.,  
A.R.San.I.

(a) (b) (c) (g) F. A. FAWCETT, A.M.I.S.E.

(a) E. M. REEVES (Miss), S.R.N., S.C.M.

(a) (b) (d) D. WATSON, A.R.San.I.

(a) (b) (c) (d) J. SAGAR.

\* Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(a) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Sanitary Inspectors' Joint Board.

(b) Meat and Food Inspectors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(c) Sanitary Science Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(d) Smoke Inspector's Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(e) Sanitary Inspector's Advanced Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.

(f) Diploma in General Hygiene, Institute of Hygiene.

(g) Associate-Membership Certificate, Institute of Sanitary Engineers.

*Superintendent Health Visitor:*

(a) (b) (c) (e) Miss D. BROWN.



*Health Visitors (and School Nurses):*

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (b) Miss D. FINUCANE.                                   | (a) (b) (c) Mrs. V. ROWLES (commenced January, 1946).                         |
| (a) (b) Miss N. INGLE.                                  | (a) (b) Mrs. E. GRANT (Temporary), (commenced March — resigned August, 1946). |
| (a) (b) (c) Mrs. E. BOWLEY (resigned March, 1946).      | (a) (b) (c) Miss S. M. PECKHAM (commenced April, 1946).                       |
| (b) Miss L. BECKLEY (Temporary).                        | (a) (b) (c) Miss J. FARLIE (commenced September, 1946).                       |
| (a) (b) (c) (e) Miss W. PRATT.                          | (a) (b) (c) Miss J. BARNETT (commenced September, 1946).                      |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss G. DAVIES.                             |   |
| (a) (b) Mrs. E. FRANCIS.                                |   |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss S. JONES.                              |   |
| (a) (b) (c) Miss H. THURTLÉ.                            |   |
| (a) (b) (c) (e) Miss F. HUNT (commenced January, 1946). |   |

*Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:*

- (a) (b) Miss P. V. NEEDHAM.

*Midwives:*

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| (a) Mrs. A. E. GODFREY. | (a) (b) Miss D. INNESS (commenced October, 1946).  |
| (a) Miss F. ELDRIDGE.   | (a) (b) Miss P. MILLAR (commenced October, 1946).  |
| (a) (b) Miss P. PIKE.   | (a) (b) Miss P. MILLER (commenced December, 1946). |
| (a) Miss G. TUCK.       |  |
| (a) Mrs. E. RICKS.      |  |
- (a) State Certified Midwife.  
 (b) State Registered Nurse.  
 (c) New Health Visitors' Certificate, Royal Sanitary Institute.  
 (d) Sanitary Inspector's Certificate, Sanitary Inspector's Joint Board.  
 (e) State Registered Fever Nurse.

*Mental Health Visitor:*

Miss M. R. H. BUCK.

*Assistant Mental Health Visitor:*

Miss E. M. COTTER.

*Matron, City Isolation Hospital:*

- (a) (b) (e) Miss L. STANLEY. House Cert.

*Supervisor of Blind Workshops:*

H. G. GIBBS.  
 E. HILLS, M.B.E. (commenced November, 1946).

*Home Teacher and Welfare Visitors to the Blind:*

Miss M. HOLBOROW.  
 Miss U. G. ODGERS (Temporary) (resigned March, 1946).

*Chief Administrative Assistant and Vaccination Officer:*

H. G. ANNELY.

*Clerks:*

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| T. D. THOMSON (returned from Military Service, April, 1946). | K. H. STEVENS (returned from Military Service, March, 1946). |
| Miss N. J. MARTIN.   | J. P. MULLARD (returned from Military Service, April, 1946). |
| Mrs. O. L. MATSON (resigned August, 1946).                   | Miss J. KING.  |
| K. GOULD (returned from Military Service, November, 1946).   | Miss M. WEAVER.  |
| Miss C. HAWKEN.  | A. P. WALTON (returned from Military Service, August, 1946). |
| Miss P. GOLDSWORTHY.   | A. WARLAND (resigned July, 1946).                            |
| Miss R. BARKER (resigned September, 1946).                   | Miss M. CRABBE (commenced September, 1946).                  |
| Miss H. MITCHELL.  |  |
| L. W. PEARMAN.   |  |

*Disinfectors and Ambulance Drivers:*

J. H. THOMAS.  
 W. GILES (returned from Military Service, January, 1946).  
 A. J. PRATT.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1946.

The general health of the City appears to be satisfactory as demonstrated by the vital statistics, in spite of the difficult housing situation. It will be noticed that there is a welcome reduction in the number of illegitimate births, and the Infant Mortality Rate is satisfactory. It is gratifying to be able to report that every mother having a baby at home is offered the relief of Gas and Air Analgesia.

The new Ambulance Service run on behalf of the City by the St. John Ambulance Brigade has been a great success, and I have had nothing but praise from the patients and their friends for the kindness and attention of the ambulance crews.

The situation in regard to accommodation for the Mentally Defective Children, particularly low grade, is most serious, and there is the greatest difficulty in finding residential institutions for them.

I should like to draw the attention of the Committee to the work of the staff of the Isolation and Cold Harbour Hospitals. The shortage of nursing and domestic staff has added very considerably to the work and anxieties of the Matron, but in spite of all the difficulties the hospitals have remained open, and no patient suffering from a serious infectious disease has been refused admission.

The Public Health Laboratory Service, under the Director, Dr. R. Knox, has been of inestimable value, and the staff of the Laboratory has helped on many occasions with epidemiological problems in the field.

The Home Helps Scheme, which is operated by the W.V.S. on behalf of the Council, is working admirably, and the service is being extended continually.

The Section of the Report dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare Service shows the extent of the work, and how much it is appreciated. The Medical Officer, Health Visitors and Voluntary Helpers are handicapped by lack of suitable premises, but somehow or other they succeed in overcoming difficulties.

The Tuberculosis Section has had a busy year. The special clinic which is held for the contacts of patients has been invaluable. A full account will be found in the Report. Tuberculosis is a disease that has to be attacked by a team of workers, and this team of doctors, nurses, almoners and not the least important, the clerks, has been most successful in its arduous and exacting work.

The Sanitary Section under the energetic leadership and wise guidance of the Chief Sanitary Inspector is looking forward hopefully to the time when it is possible to do something to alleviate the hardship of the present housing shortage, and start on the work of demolition of unhealthy houses and repairs to others so urgently needed. The pathetic stream of callers at the Public Health Offices who come hopefully to ask for help with their appalling housing conditions is the hardest public health problem with which we have to deal.

Finally I would like to thank the staff of the Department and my colleagues in other Departments of the Corporation for their willing help and co-operation.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. C. WILLIAMS,  
*Medical Officer of Health.*



# VITAL STATISTICS OF THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1946 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Popula- tion estimated to Middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net deaths belonging to the District			
		Uncor- rected No.	Nett		No.	Rate	of Non- residents registered in the District	of Resi- dents not registered in the District	Under 1 year		At all ages	
			No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births	No.	Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1911	53,148		1013	19.05	747	14.05	102	42	109	107.6	687	12.92
1912	53,548		1026	19.16	672	12.55	91	41	71	69.2	622	11.61
1913	53,948		951	17.62	703	13.03	87	22	79	83.07	638	11.82
1914	54,348		911	16.8	755	13.89	133	30	66	72.4	652	11.99
1915	54,478		865	15.79	777	14.19	142	37	62	71.6	672	12.27
1916	55,148		881	15.97	697	12.64	166	78	59	66.9	609	11.04
1917	*59,193		656	11.08	756	14.23	150	104	57	86.9	710	13.37
	53,104											
1918	*55,472		700	12.62	987	19.94	204	94	44	62.8	877	17.71
	49,508											
1919	*60,071		796	13.25	714	12.38	117	89	47	59.0	686	11.98
	57,666											
1920	59,963		1083	18.06	635	10.59	93	69	60	55.4	611	10.19
1921	56,400	957	929	16.47	681	12.07	124	42	34	36.6	598	10.63
1922	56,510	982	902	15.96	812	14.37	153	62	54	59.8	721	12.75
1923	56,920	997	876	15.39	699	12.28	157	49	39	44.5	594	10.43
1924	57,260	1052	878	15.30	826	14.42	163	21	46	52.4	685	11.94
1925	57,090	1079	882	15.45	815	14.27	190	50	44	49.88	677	11.85
1926	56,800	1072	852	15.00	813	14.31	194	69	51	59.8	691	12.16
1927	57,050	1079	848	14.86	847	14.84	194	71	40	47.17	743	13.02
1928	60,800	1162	836	13.75	766	12.59	204	73	32	38.27	634	10.44
1929	*70,730	1265	1017	14.37	1082	15.30	216	52	65	63.91	918	13.00
	70,590											
1930	*74,000	1380	1159	15.66	966	13.08	211	48	47	40.55	803	10.87
	73,810											
1931	*80,810	1427	1216	15.04	1005	12.48	195	57	54	44.4	867	10.76
	80,530											
1932	81,260	1397	1114	13.71	1054	12.97	212	49	69	62.94	891	10.96
1933	83,410	1460	1140	13.67	1086	13.02	220	59	37	32.46	925	11.09
1934	85,800	1578	1200	13.98	1104	12.87	280	42	54	45.00	866	10.09
1935	88,200	1748	1344	15.24	1130	12.81	289	52	41	30.51	893	10.12
1936	90,140	1787	1379	15.30	1153	12.79	299	62	62	44.96	916	10.16
1937	92,440	1779	1343	14.53	1193	12.90	297	57	49	36.48	953	10.31
1938	94,094	1867	1438	15.28	1128	12.00	300	44	51	35.47	872	9.27
1939	96,200	1966	1340	14.02	1248	13.97	397	55	31	22.68	906	9.87
1940	96,570	2417	1401	14.51	1608	16.65	484	79	62	40.39	1203	12.45
1941	106,900	3144	1506	14.09	1584	14.82	520	64	57	34.25	1136	10.63
1942	104,600	3124	1612	15.41	1480	14.51	519	59	54	33.5	1020	9.75
1943	103,900	3166	1676	16.13	1510	14.53	482	66	55	32.82	1094	10.53
1944	100,370	3554	1889	18.82	1484	14.78	566	60	46	24.35	978	9.74
1945	98,020	2858	1683	17.17	1509	15.39	510	57	59	35.05	1056	10.77
1946	100,590	2970	1838	18.27	1430	14.21	476	57	60	32.64	1011	10.05

\* Population birth rate.

City Extended 1st April, 1929.

The rates for 1939, 1940 and 1941 are based on figures of births supplied by the Registrar General which are adjusted to allow for evacuation population.

## SECTION I

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Rateable Value 1946, £1,001,564.

Population (estimated mid-year 1946), 100,590.

Sum represented by a penny rate, 1946, £4,082.

Number of inhabited houses, 1946, 24,587.

Total cost of all Public Health Services, 1946, £127,521 gross.  
£90,454 nett.

## Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1946.

			<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	
Live Births	{ Legitimate		1679	856	823	Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 18.27.
	{ Illegitimate		159	86	73	
Stillbirths	..	..	41	20	21	Rate per 1,000 total (live and stillbirths), 21.8.
Deaths	..	..	1011	460	551	Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population, 10.05.

Deaths from Maternal causes—1.

Infant deaths under one year per 1,000 live births, 32.64.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	..	..	..	..	161
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	..	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs.)	..	..	..	..	6



# CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN THE CITY OF OXFORD DURING 1946.

(Table of Registrar General.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
ALL CAUSES .. .. .	1011	60	14	7	78	191	661
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Cerebro Spinal Fever .. ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
3 Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	28	—	—	—	16	10	2
7 Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	13	1	3	1	4	3	1
8 Syphilitic Diseases .. ..	7	—	—	—	2	3	2
9 Influenza .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
10 Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11 Acute Polio-Myelitis and Polio Encephalitis .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
12 Acute Inf. Encephalitis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13 Cancer of Buc. Cav. and Oesoph. (M) Uterus (F) .. .. .	20	—	—	—	—	6	14
14 Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	18	—	—	—	—	4	14
15 Cancer of Breast .. .. .	20	—	—	—	4	5	11
16 Cancer of all other sites .. ..	103	—	—	—	9	40	54
17 Diabetes .. .. .	8	—	—	—	—	2	6
18 Intra-cranial vascular lesions ..	118	—	—	—	4	22	92
19 Heart Disease .. .. .	324	—	—	—	7	41	276
20 Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .. .	33	—	—	—	4	6	23
21 Bronchitis .. .. .	42	2	1	—	—	7	32
22 Pneumonia .. .. .	48	12	3	1	1	7	24
23 Other Resp. Diseases .. .. .	16	—	—	—	4	4	8
24 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ..	7	—	—	—	—	2	5
25 Diarrhoea under 2 years .. ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—
26 Appendicitis .. .. .	2	—	—	—	—	1	1
27 Other digestive diseases .. ..	18	1	—	—	1	5	11
28 Nephritis .. .. .	32	—	—	1	2	3	26
29 Puerperal and Post-abortive sepsis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 Other maternal causes .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
31 Premature Birth .. .. .	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
32 Con. malformation. Birth injuries. Inf. diseases .. .. .	25	22	1	—	—	1	1
33 Suicide .. .. .	6	—	—	—	5	—	1
34 Road Traffic Accidents .. ..	11	—	1	2	3	2	3
35 Other Violence .. .. .	24	2	3	1	4	3	11
36 All other causes .. .. .	61	—	1	1	6	14	39

The deaths of Oxford residents registered away from Oxford are included in, and the deaths of non-residents registered in Oxford are excluded from the Oxford net deaths.

### CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

The table gives a short analysis of the causes of death and the ages at which they occurred. The death rate 10.05 is slightly lower than in 1945 when it was 10.77.

There is little change in the main causes of death, heart disease under the age of 65 accounting for 48 deaths as against 63 in 1945. Cancer, all ages, 161 against 173 in 1945.

There are 6 deaths from suicide against 11 in 1945, other violent deaths being 24 against 40. Fortunately there is a fall in the road traffic accidents, 11 deaths against 18 in 1945.

The deaths from premature births show a decrease, 14 against 21. The problem of still-births and premature defects is discussed in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.

On the credit side there are no deaths from puerperal sepsis, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and diphtheria.

#### RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN INSTITUTIONS IN OXFORD.

	1946
Radcliffe Infirmary .. .. .	165
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Department) .. .. .	17
The Slade Isolation Hospital .. .. .	10
Cold Arbour Isolation Hospital .. .. .	5
Osler Pavilion and Sunnyside .. .. .	6
Acland Home .. .. .	16
Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital .. .. .	4
Cowley Road Hospital .. .. .	161
London Road Hospital .. .. .	34
St. John's Home .. .. .	4
St. Basil's Home .. .. .	6
Nazareth Home .. .. .	2
Warneford Hospital .. .. .	7
Churchill Hospital .. .. .	6
Eye Hospital .. .. .	1
Other Institutions and Nursing Homes .. .. .	10
	<hr/>
	454
	<hr/>

#### RESIDENTS WHO DIED AWAY FROM OXFORD.

	1946
Littlemore Mental Hospital .. .. .	18
Other Institutions and Nursing Homes .. .. .	12
Private Houses .. .. .	24
Accidents, etc. .. .. .	3
	<hr/>
	57
	<hr/>

## NON-RESIDENTS WHO DIED IN OXFORD.

	1946
Radcliffe Infirmary .. .. .	325
Radcliffe Infirmary (Maternity Dept.) .. .. .	30
Cowley Road Hospital .. .. .	3
London Road Hospital .. .. .	2
The Slade Isolation Hospital .. .. .	4
Cold Arbour Isolation Hospital .. .. .	7
Osler Pavilion and Sunnyside .. .. .	13
Warneford Hospital .. .. .	17
Wingfield Morris Orthopaedic Hospital .. .. .	12
Acland Home .. .. .	16
Churchill Hospital .. .. .	20
Other Institutions and Nursing Homes .. .. .	12
Private Houses .. .. .	10
Accidents .. .. .	4
Others .. .. .	1
	<hr/>
	476
	<hr/>

85 Inquests were held in Oxford in 1946, of which 39 were on the deaths of residents and 46 on the deaths of non-residents. 4 Inquests were held on the deaths of residents who died away from Oxford.

**CANCER.**

The comprehensive scheme for the treatment of Cancer formulated by the Regional Hospitals Council is still under consideration by the Local Authorities of the Region. The scheme cannot be put into operation at the present time because of the lack of suitable accommodation in the local hospitals, and the extreme difficulty of erecting new buildings.

The following table shows the deaths from Cancer by age distribution:

1946

	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
Male .. .. .	73	—	—	—	6	26	41
Female .. .. .	88	—	—	—	7	29	52
Total .. .. .	161	—	—	—	13	55	93

Analysis of deaths from cancer in 1946 according to the site of the disease:

Ages	MALE						FEMALE					
	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-	0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65-
Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus (F) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	8
Stomach & Duodenum	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	1	5
Breast .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	11
All other sites ..	—	—	—	6	23	26	—	—	—	3	17	28
Total .. ..	—	—	—	6	26	41	—	—	—	7	29	52



## SECTION II

## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

## 1. Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

See pages 7 and 8 of this Report.

## 2. Laboratory Facilities.

All Public Health bacteriological investigations are undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory Service. A central laboratory of this service is housed in the grounds of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Walton Street, Oxford (Tel. 47884). The service has continued to be of inestimable value to the Public Health Medical Officer and the General Practitioner.

## 3. Ambulance Services.

The service is administered by the St. John Ambulance Brigade on behalf of the City of Oxford and the Headquarters are at the Churchill Hospital, Headington, Oxford. Telephone numbers—Oxford 61149 and 48651. Ambulances are available by day and by night.

Since the 1st May, 1946, when the scheme came into operation, the following is a summary of the work undertaken for the period 1st May—31st December, 1946.

Mileage			Patients Total	Journeys				Journeys each shift		
Ambu- lances	S.C.C.	Total		In City	Under 50 mls.	Over 50 mls.	Total	9 a.m. to 5 p.m.	5 p.m. to 9 p.m.	9 p.m. to 9 a.m.
47,662	9871	57,533	4430	1999	663	233	2895	2303	378	214

Accidents in the City continued to be dealt with by the City Police Ambulance Service, Telephone Oxford 999.

## 4. Nursing in the Home.

The Oxford District Nurses Association is responsible for all domiciliary nursing services in the City. The Association is paid a grant of £200 per year by the City Council which is made up as follows:—£100 for the Maternity and Child Welfare Services, and £100 for the home nursing of the aged and infirm and necessitous patients who are the responsibility of the Public Assistance Committee. The work of the District Nurses is well known and greatly appreciated by everyone in the City.



During the year, 1946, the following work was carried out:—

Cases .. .. .	.. 1,964 (including 257 carried forward from	
Number of visits paid ..	54,709	1945)
New cases sent by—		
Doctors .. . . .	.. 1,015	
Applied .. . . .	.. 414	
Hospital .. . . .	.. 214	
Public Health Dept. ..	.. 18	
Employers .. . . .	.. 35	
Found by nurse .. . .	.. 11—1,707	
Results—		
Convalescent .. . . .	.. 1,171	
Removed to hospital ..	.. 229	
Died .. . . .	.. 188	
Removed for other causes	138	
Remaining on books ..	238—1,964	
Visits to Old Age Pensioners (free)	7,647	
Visits to Almshouses .. . . .	.. 335	
Visits to necessitous cases (free) ..	779	

The Provident Contributory Scheme has 13,014 members.

## 5. Treatment Centres and Clinics.

A full list of these Clinics and Centres are given in the following pages:—

### PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES OF THE CITY

#### Maternity and Child Welfare Department

<i>Centres</i>	<i>District</i>		
Headington	Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
		Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Cowley	St. Francis' Hall, Cowley	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
Cowley and Iffley	Congregational Church, Cowley	Friday	2—4 p.m.
	Donnington School, Henley Ave.	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
		Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
East Oxford	The Health Centre, Cowley Road	Monday	2—4 p.m.
		Friday	2—4 p.m.
South Oxford	Church Room, Canning Crescent	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
St. Aldate's	Rectory Room, Pembroke Street	Friday	2—4 p.m.
Jericho	Radcliffe Maternity Home, Walton Street	Tuesday	2—4 p.m.
Summertown	Northern House, South Parade	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
Marston	Church Hall, Main Road, New Marston	Wednesday	2—4 p.m.
		Thursday	2—4 p.m.
Wolvercote	Village Hall, Wolvercote	Thursday	2—4 p.m.

Children's Consultation Centre—Clinic for sick children. Radcliffe Infirmary—Thursday, 2 p.m.—by appointment.

Ante-Natal Department—Ante-Natal Clinics are held as follows:—

East Oxford Health Centre, Cowley Road	Tuesday	9.30 a.m.
Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department	Monday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	10.30 a.m.
	Thursday	2 p.m.
	Friday	2 p.m.
School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	Thursday	9.30 a.m.
Bury Knowle, High Street, Old Headington	Friday	9.30 a.m.
Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Monday	2 p.m.
	Wednesday	9.30 a.m.

### Immunisation

Immunisation Clinics are held as follows:—

Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Tuesday	10 a.m.
School Medical Room, 60 St. Aldate's	Saturday	10 a.m.

also on application at Infant Welfare Centres.

### Dental Department

A Dental Clinic for expectant and nursing mothers and children of pre-school age is held every Saturday morning at 9.30 a.m. at 60 St. Aldate's, Donnington School, and Bury Knowle. Appointments must be made at a Welfare Centre or the Public Health Department.

### Tuberculosis Department

Clinics:—

Radcliffe Infirmary, Tuesdays at 5 p.m., Fridays at 10 a.m.  
Osler Pavilion, Thursday at 10.30 a.m. (for Headington patients).  
Cowley Road Hospital, Wednesday at 3 p.m.

### Venereal Diseases Department

Clinics are held at the Radcliffe Infirmary as follows:—

<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Wednesdays 5.30 p.m.	Mondays 6 p.m.
Saturdays 2 p.m.	Wednesdays 3 p.m.

### School Medical Department

Minor Ailments Clinics:—

East Oxford Health Centre, Cowley Road	Monday	9.15 a.m.
Donnington School, Henley Avenue	Tuesday	9.15 a.m.
	Friday	9.15 a.m.
Temple Cowley Library (basement)	Wednesday	9.15 a.m.

60 St. Aldate's	Tuesday	9.15 a.m.
	Friday	9.15 a.m.
Headington Council School, Margaret Road	Monday	9.15 a.m.
	Thursday	9.15 a.m.
Northern House, South Parade, Summer- town	Thursday	9.15 a.m.
Mission Hall, Ferry Road, New Marston	Wednesday	9.15 a.m.

Clinic for Delicate School Children (School Medical Service) is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary on Tuesday at 11 a.m.

Educational (Child Guidance) Clinic:—

Northern House, South Parade—by appointment only.

Dental Clinics—at 60 St. Aldate's, Bury Knowle, and Donnington, open daily from 9 a.m.—5.30 p.m.; and cases by appointment. Open on Saturdays from 9 a.m.—12 noon for emergency cases.

Ophthalmic and Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics:—

Disease of the Eyes—and Ear, Nose and Throat—are treated at the Eye Hospital, Walton Street, and at the Radcliffe Infirmary respectively. Children are recommended for treatment by the School Medical Officer.

## 6. Legislation which came into force in the City during 1946.

The Unfurnished Houses (Rent Control) Act 1946.

The Oxford (Food) Order, 1945. 1946.

The National Health Service Act, 1946.  
(as to part).

### *Legislation in Force.*

(a) ADOPTIVE ACTS.	Date of adoption.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1890.	
Part III. Sect. 23; 25, 37—41. .. ..	1904.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part II. Sect. 19, 22, 32, 33. .. ..	15.2.32.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part IV. Sect. 53, 54 .. ..	15.2.32.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part VI. Sect. 76 and 77 .. ..	1924.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act 1907.	
Part VII (except Sect. 80, 82 and 83) .. ..	1908.
Public Health Act 1925. Part II. Sect. 24, 25, 26, 28, 30, 35 .. ..	1.11.31.



## (b) LOCAL ACTS.

Oxford Corporation Act 1890.

Oxford Corporation Act 1925.

Oxford Corporation Act 1933.

Oxford Corporation (Water) Acts and Orders 1875 to 1935.

Oxford Extension Act 1928.

## (c) BYELAWS.

Good Rule and Government of the City	..	..	..	7.6.1899.
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	15.2.1911.
Nuisances in connection with the removal of Noxious Matters	..	..	..	21.9.1923.
Slaughter Houses	..	..	..	22.11.1923.
Drainage of existing Buildings	..	..	..	22.1.1924.
Good Rule and Government of the City	..	..	..	18.2.1927.
Slaughter Houses	..	..	..	17.3.1927.
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	8.2.1930.
Good Rule and Government of the City	..	..	..	16.1.1931.
Smoke Abatement	..	..	..	1.2.1932.
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	7.3.1932.
Prevention of Nuisances	..	..	..	19.5.1936.
Good Rule and Government of the City	..	..	..	2.6.1938.
Regulations for Ventilation and Lighting of rooms	..	..	..	12.8.1939.
New Streets and Buildings	..	..	..	23.6.1941.

**7. The Oxford and District Joint Hospitals Board.**

The Oxford and District Joint Hospitals Board has continued its activities as a Joint advisory body representative of the local authorities and voluntary hospitals in the Oxford area. This includes the whole of Oxfordshire except the Henley district, most of North Berkshire, and small portions of the adjoining counties of Buckinghamshire and Gloucestershire. The *ad hoc* Planning Committee which was appointed at the end of 1943 to formulate proposals for the development of the hospital services in the area, completed its work in 1946, and its report has now been submitted to the Regional Hospitals Council for integration in the report on the whole region, as well as to the Ministry of Health and the local authorities and voluntary hospitals in the area.

The Board's financial activities have been continued, and upwards of £12,000 in subscriptions, donations, church collections and special efforts was distributed during the year. More than a third of this came from two sources—the Oxford Hospitals Aid Committee and Alexandra Rose Day.

## 8. The Oxford and District Public Medical Service.

This Service was organised by local doctors eleven years ago, mainly to supplement National Health Insurance by providing medical treatment and medicine for persons and members of families whose income was not greater than £5 per week who were therefore excluded from the National Health Insurance Acts, in return for small weekly, monthly, or quarterly subscriptions.

Subscribers were free to choose their doctor (usually their own) from an extensive list, or to change whenever they wished. As the contract lay between the subscriber and his medical attendant only, the important feature of doctor-patient personal relationship was ensured. Entire control of the local administration and finance was held by a Committee elected annually by the doctors themselves.

The Service, which has been of considerable benefit to the community—especially during war-time to men and women in the Forces wishing to be relieved of the anxiety and cost of medical treatment for their wives, children or parents—is still in full operation, and many families continue to enrol as subscribers.

At the close of 1946, subscriptions were being paid by, or on behalf of, some 12,000 persons of all ages, and capitation fees were received from the principal local Friendly Societies for the same benefits for some 11,000 of their members. There were 70 General Practitioner Members spread over an area of roughly 300 square miles.

Soon, it would seem, the Oxford and District Service together with others throughout the country, must disappear with the advent of the National Health Service, though the Committee hope to be able to arrange for it to continue right up to that date.

The Office is still at No. 15 King Edward Street, where the Administrator (Mr. R. I. Gardiner, F.C.C.S.) will be pleased to give further information to anyone interested.



## SUMMARY OF THE WORK AND CAPACITY OF THE CITY'S PUBLIC AND VOLUNTARY HOSPITALS.

Management of Hospital	Name and Address	Type of Hospital or Institution	Available Beds	If used by persons living outside Oxford	Notes
Voluntary Committee	Radcliffe Infirmary, Woodstock Road	General Teaching Hospital	447	Yes	16 paying beds, in addition beds are available for E.M.S. purposes
"	Churchill Hospital, Old Road, Headington	General Teaching Hospital	184	Yes	
"	(Radcliffe) Osler Pavilion, Manor Road, Headington	Tuberculosis	62	Yes	The City maintains 26 beds for City patients
"	(Radcliffe) Sunnyside, Manor Road, Headington	Recovery	35	Yes	
"	Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Home, Walton Street	Maternity	68	Yes	Includes 11 beds for paying patients. The City makes an annual grant towards the cost
"	Wingfield Morris Hospital, Old Road, Headington	Orthopaedic	209	Yes	Includes 29 beds for paying patients
"	Oxford Eye Hospital, Walton Street	Eye	41	Yes	
"	Warneford Mental Hospital, Warneford Lane, Headington	Private Registered Mental Hospital	144	Yes	
Joint Committee	Oxford City & County Mental Hospital, Littlemore	Public Mental Hospital	910	Yes	
"	Borocourt, Peppard, Oxon	Institute for Mental Defectives	400	Yes	
City Council	Cowley Road Infirmary, Cowley Road, Oxford	Poor Law Infirmary	369	No	Includes 100 beds for aged and infirm, and 25 beds for maternity cases and 34 cots
"	London Road Infirmary, London Road, Headington	Poor Law Infirmary	87	No	
"	City Isolation Hospital, The Slade, Headington	Fever	80	Yes	
"	Old Isolation Hospital, Abingdon Road, Oxford	Tuberculosis	32	Yes	City has 14 beds, County has 18 beds
"	Smallpox Hospital, Garsington, Oxon	Smallpox	9	Yes	Basis of 144 sq. ft. per bed



## **WELFARE OF THE BLIND.**

REPORT BY MISS M. HOLBOROW, WELFARE VISITOR.

The revised scheme approved by the City Council, which came into operation on November 1st, 1943, has continued to be applied.

### **Registration.**

During the year, 12 new cases (5 males, 7 females) were added to the register, of which 2 were transfers from other areas.

### **Deaths.**

There were 11 deaths (5 males, 6 females).

### **Transfers.**

One case removed from Oxford during the year.

### **Unemployable Blind Persons.**

Domiciliary assistance has continued to be given, where necessary, to unemployable blind persons who were ordinarily resident in the County Borough of Oxford and who attained the age of sixteen years, at the rates approved under the scheme of November 1st, 1943.

The City Council approved the recommendation of the Blind Welfare Committee that 10/- of the increased State Pension should be disregarded as income, in assessing the amount of domiciliary assistance payable under the scheme. This was also to be applied to the income of the wife where the payment of a joint grant was made.

### **Home Teaching and Welfare Visiting.**

During the year, regular visits were paid to all cases on the register. Braille lessons were given to six persons.

### **Social Events.**

Soon after Christmas, all blind persons accompanied by guides, were entertained to tea. During the summer, a day's outing to Southsea was organised.

Both events were well attended.

A Social Meeting has continued to be held once a month, and attendance is increasing.

The number of blind persons in the City and registered at the 31st December, 1946, under the Blind Persons Act 1920, with the age, incidence



of blindness, employment, occupation, physical and mental condition, is shown in the following tables:—

REGISTRATION.				AGE INCIDENCE OF BLINDNESS.			
Age period	M.	F.	Total	Age period	M.	F.	Total
0—5	—	—	—	0—1	9	8	17
5—16	—	1	1	1—5	—	3	3
16—21	1	1	2	5—10	3	2	5
21—30	7	2	9	10—20	7	5	12
30—40	6	4	10	20—30	8	5	13
40—50	8	9	17	30—40	6	6	12
50—60	18	18	36	40—50	7	5	12
60—70	7	11	18	50—60	9	11	20
70—	18	22	40	60—70	8	16	24
				70—	3	6	9
				Unknown	5	1	6
Totals	65	68	133	Totals	65	68	133

#### EMPLOYMENT—AGE PERIOD 16 AND UPWARDS.

	Employed	Trained but Un-employed	Under training	No training but trainable	Unemployable	Totals
M.	24	2	1	—	38	65
F.	7	—	1	1	58	67
Total	31	2	2	1	96	132

#### OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED

Basket and Cane Workers ..	2	Massage .. .. .	1
Brush Makers .. ..	2	Mat Makers .. ..	2
Carpenters .. .. .	1	Shorthand Typist .. ..	2
Knitters (Hand) .. ..	1	Tea Salesmen .. .. .	2
Knitters (Machine) .. ..	2	Miscellaneous .. .. .	13
Pianoforte Tuners .. ..	2		
Pianoforte Teachers .. ..	1	Total .. .. .	31

#### PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE

	(a) Mentally Defective	(b) Physically Defective	(c) Deaf	Combina- tion of (a), (b) and (c)	Total
M.	3	2	3	1	9
F.	3	6	3	2	14
Total	6	8	6	3	23

## SCHOOL AGE PERIOD (5—16)

Attending Special School		Normal	(a) Mentally Defective	(b) Physically Defective	(c) Deaf	Combina- tion of (a), (b) & (c)	Total in Age Period
		—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	1	—	—	—	1
Not at School	M.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F.	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Grand Total	—	1	—	—	—	1

## REPORT BY MISS M. R. H. BUCK.

### SENIOR MENTAL HEALTH VISITOR.

*Mental Deficiency Acts 1913, 1927.*  
*Mental Treatment Act 1930.*

During the year no appointment was made of a Psychiatric Social Worker at Littlemore Hospital, so that the Senior Mental Health Visitor has attended the Clinic at the Radcliffe Infirmary and has been able to deal with the visiting required for that Clinic. The statistics of the cases registered during the year are given below.

The Child Guidance Clinic will publish a separate report of their work, but the number of new cases registered during the year is also given below.

### Registration.

During the year the following cases were added to the register:—

Mental Deficiency .. .. .	35
Mental Treatment .. .. .	192
(Littlemore Hospital Voluntary patients	97
Radcliffe Infirmary Out-Patient Clinic	95)
Educational Clinic .. .. .	169

### Training.

The Occupation Centre continues to provide for the children who are unable to profit by education in the Elementary schools and for the latter part of the year the children from the new Oxfordshire Home for Children at Wheatley have been attending the Centre daily. There are now 44 names on the books.

One of the Home Teachers has been obliged to give up her work for personal reasons, but the other teacher continues to visit two cases in their homes.

### Supervision.

There are 157 cases under Statutory Supervision in the City and 141 under Voluntary Supervision.

### Institutional Care.

There are at present 149 cases in institutions (64 males and 85 females) 43 patients are on licence from institutions (23 males and 20 females). Most of the latter patients were discharged to employment or to Hostels and are earning normal wages.

Of the 149 cases in institutions, 85 are at Borocourt (35 male and

50 female). The other 64 patients are in out-county institutions and are distributed as follows:—

Institution	Males	Females
Alton, St. Mary's Home .. .. .	—	2
Aylesbury, Manor House.. .. .	—	7
Barvin Park, Potter's Bar .. .. .	4	—
Basingstoke, Mount Tabor .. .. .	—	1
Bath, Rock Hall House .. .. .	—	3
Bristol, Brentry Colony .. .. .	1	—
Buntingford, St. Francis School.. .. .	5	—
Buxted, St. Mary's Home .. .. .	—	2
Caterham, St. Lawrence Hospital .. .. .	1	—
Caversham, St. Agnes' School .. .. .	3	—
Cell Barnes Colony .. .. .	2	2
Chipping Norton .. .. .	3	4
Cumnor Rise .. .. .	—	4
Easthampstead .. .. .	1	—
Etloe House, Leyton .. .. .	—	1
Hortham Colony .. .. .	3	—
Redhill, Royal Earlswood .. .. .	1	—
Reigate, Ellen Terry National Homes .. .. .	—	1
Sheffield, St. Joseph's Home .. .. .	—	3
Stoke-on-Trent, Stallington Hall .. .. .	2	—
Stoke Park Colony .. .. .	1	1
Wheatley, The Old House .. .. .	2	3
Worthing, Home of the Holy Rood .. .. .	—	1
	29	35

Owing to staff difficulties, the Joint Board has been obliged to refuse all admissions to Borocourt other than Court cases and there are, therefore four vacant beds on the female side allocated to this Authority. The question of accommodation for children is more urgent than ever. A small home has been opened by the County of Oxfordshire to which five children have been sent, but no other new accommodation has been provided. An increasing number of low-grade and psychotic young children have been referred by their parents, but it is quite impossible to find accommodation for them anywhere. The strain on the mothers, especially in the present difficult housing conditions, is very serious and affects not only their own health but that of the other children.

### Guardianship.

There are 16 cases under guardianship (2 male and 14 female). Of these 5 are under the care of the Brighton Guardianship Society and the remaining 11 are in their own homes or with foster-parents.

### Notifications.

Seventeen new cases were reported during the year by the Education Committee as being unsuitable for education in the Special School. These consisted of 7 boys and 10 girls who have been placed under Statutory Supervision. Seven of them (3 boys and 4 girls) were school-leavers and have not, therefore, attended the Occupation Centre.



### PROPAGANDA.

*March.* Talks on (i) "Facts and Purpose of Sex", in conjunction with the Moral Welfare Educational Sub-Committee, at St. Michael's Church Hall, Summertown. (ii) "The Public Health Services" to the Sunnyside Residents' Association.

*April.* Films and talk to the Great Western Railway Women's Club.

*May.* Brains Trust at Regent's Park College as a sequel to the six lectures on "Personal Relationships" given in the autumn of 1945.  
Lecture to Oxford Psychological Club.

*June.* Talk to East Oxford Women's Liberal Guild.

*September.* A Public Health Department stall was shown at the South Oxford Social Club Exhibition.

*October.* A stall was also shown at the Scientific Workers' Exhibition at the University Museum.

Four talks were given at Cowley by the Local Branch of the Marriage Guidance Council, the City Council paying a grant towards the expenses.

*October—April, 1947.* The St. John Ambulance Brigade ran a course of lectures on "Hygiene and Public Health" during the winter months, the lecturers being provided from amongst the members of the Public Health Department.

In addition lectures were given by various members of the staff to the Forces.

The film projector has again proved its usefulness.

## SECTION III

## PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

**Smallpox.** There were no cases of Smallpox in Oxford during 1946.

**Scarlet Fever.** 122 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. There were no deaths. 31 cases occurred in the 0—5 years age group and the largest number, i.e. 83 cases, were between the 5—15 years age group.

**Diphtheria.** 5 cases of Diphtheria were notified during the year. There were no deaths. 3 cases occurred in the 5—15 years age group, and 2 cases between the 35—65 years age group. For details of these cases see the Report on the Isolation Hospital.

**Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever.** There were no cases of either Typhoid or Paratyphoid notified during the year.

**Pneumonia.** 87 cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year, 36 being notified in the first quarter. There were 48 deaths. 24 of these deaths occurred in patients over 65, and 12 under one year.

**Cerebro-Spinal Fever.** 5 cases were notified during the year. There was one death in a child under 5 years of age.

**Bacillary Dysentery.** 9 cases were notified, 5 of these cases were a Sonne infection.

**Erysipelas.** 19 cases were notified during the year. Of these 9 were treated in the City Isolation Hospital. There were no deaths.

**Malaria.** 2 cases of indigeneous Malaria (Benign-Tertian) were notified in September, 1946. Neither case had been abroad, in fact had not been out of Oxford except for short intervals during the past two years. Their residences were within a short distance of each other.

The original diagnosis of atypical pneumonia in each case was not confirmed, and the Malaria parasite was demonstrated in Blood Films from each patient. Investigations and enquiries showed that the brother of one of these patients had had Malaria in Burma in 1945, and had been home on leave in April 1946, when he had a relapse. There was no history of Malaria in the other patient's family.

House to house visiting in the district involved brought to light many other relapse cases amongst soldiers who had returned from abroad, but no fresh indigeneous cases.

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Health Assistant Malariologist demonstrated female mosquitoes of a certain type which are known vectors of Malaria, in cow-sheds less than half a mile from the patients' homes, and it is probable that these had been infected from persons who had had Malaria abroad.

No fresh cases were to be expected until the advent of warmer weather in the spring and summer of 1947, and steps have been taken to spray with D.D.T. all houses where fresh and relapse cases have occurred, as well as all sheds at the farm at which the infected mosquitoes were found. These measures should suffice to prevent any other fresh cases occurring, although relapses are to be expected during the next year or so.

**Food Poisoning.** 3 cases were notified during the year. 1 case occurred in a child under 1 year, and 2 cases were between the 45—65 years age group.

**Acute Polio-myelitis.** One case only was notified in a youth aged 24. He was admitted to the Isolation Hospital suffering from a very acute attack. The paralysis started in the left arm and spread gradually to the respiratory muscles including the diaphragm, the muscles of swallowing and the brain. He died ten days after admission. The disease was of the acute fulminating type, and the diagnosis was confirmed by post mortem.

**Measles.** 114 cases were notified during the year, 93 of these being notified during the last six months. There were no deaths. It should be noted that a considerable epidemic of measles (2199 cases) occurred in 1945.

**Whooping Cough.** 178 cases were notified during the year. There were no deaths.







Notification of Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) received in the City during 1946.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT AGES IN YEARS													TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES IN EACH WARD						
	At all ages	Under 1 yr.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	S'town & Wolvercote	North	West	South	East	Headington & Marston	Cowley & Ifley
Measles ..	114	3	10	7	13	11	56	5	2	7	—	—	—	9	26	16	5	5	40	13
Whooping Cough ..	178	19	23	18	28	23	58	3	2	1	2	1	—	18	29	28	10	16	24	53
Scarlet Fever ..	122	—	5	7	6	13	55	21	7	5	2	1	—	12	9	25	4	9	24	39
Diphtheria ..	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	87	1	4	1	1	—	7	2	2	14	17	25	13	1	12	11	3	18	19	23
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ..	5	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2	1
Acute Polio-myelitis ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Malaria Benign Tertian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	19	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	6	8	1	1	3	1	1	1	5	7
Bacillary Dysentery ..	9	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	3	1	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	2
Food Poisoning ..	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	52	14	—	—	5	54	—	—	9	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	16	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	2	—	2	—	1
Pemphigus Neonatorum	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—	1	1
	643	51	43	34	51	47	179	33	23	85	43	40	14	58	151	85	28	62	117	142

The following table shows the number of admissions to and discharges from the New Isolation Hospital during 1946.

	CITY CASES (including Military cases admitted from City area).				COUNTY CASES (including Military cases admitted from County area).				Total number in Hospital 31.12.46		
	In Hosp. 1.1.46	Admitted	Discharged	Died	In Hosp. 31.12.46	In Hosp. 1.1.46	Admitted	Discharged		Died	In Hosp. 31.12.46
Tuberculosis ..	—	8+1M	7	—	1+1M	—	—	—	—	—	1+1M
Tuberculosis Obs.	—	73	63	—	10	—	2	—	—	2	12
Scarlet Fever ..	21	94+1M	110+1M	—	5	—	10+5M	10+5M	—	—	5
Scarlet Fever Obs.	—	11	11	—	—	—	2+1M	2+1M	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	5	4	—	1	—	2+6M	7M	—	2	3
Diphtheria Carriers ..	—	4	4	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—
Diphtheria Obs.	—	2+3M	2+3M	—	—	—	1M	1M	—	1M	1M
Diphtheria Obs. ..	—	11+1M	10+1M	—	1	—	3+9M	3+9M	—	—	1
Measles ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles Obs.	—	1M	1M	—	—	—	1M	1M	—	—	—
Measles-B. Pneumonia ..	—	4	3	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis Obs. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Myelitis ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Myelitis Obs.	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—
Broncho-Pneumonia ..	—	7	5	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Whooping Cough..	1	10	11	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	1
Whooping Cough Obs.	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas..	—	9	9	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mumps ..	—	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chickenpox ..	—	20+2M	19+2M	—	1	—	7M	7M	—	—	—
German Measles ..	—	3+1M	3+1M	—	—	2M	10M	12M	—	—	1
Dysentery..	—	18	17	1	—	—	13M	13M	—	—	—
Gastro-Enteritis ..	—	19	17	2	—	1M	—	1M	—	—	—
Vincent's Angina..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Obs.	—	1	1	—	—	1M	—	1M	—	—	—
Typhoid ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Pemphigus Neonatorum	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	3	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Impetigo and Scabies ..	—	17	13	—	4	—	1	1	—	—	4
Venereal Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Cases ..	1	61	57	3	2	—	1	1	—	—	2
Totals ..	23	406+10	394+9M	9	26+1M	1+6M	36+53M	31+58M	1	5+1M	31+2M

“M”—Military Patients.

## THE WORK OF THE NEW ISOLATION HOSPITAL, 1946.

REPORT BY DR. ALEXANDER MENZIES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Edin.),  
MEDICAL OFFICER IN CHARGE.

No epidemics occurred in the course of the year, and there were times at which the total numbers of patients fell to abnormally low figures in the history of the New Isolation Hospital. The total of admissions for the year was just over half of that for 1945, and as then, about a quarter were not City residents, being taken at the request of Military or neighbouring Local Authorities. This low admission rate was fortunate in view of the steady drop in the numbers of nursing staff, most noticeable from June onwards, when it was only possible to open three out of the five blocks (50 beds).

C.3 Block was re-opened for observation chest cases at the beginning of the year. It has proved most successful for this work and has fulfilled a very useful purpose. The patients are mainly short stay ones for investigations, and it has been most agreeable to watch the almost universal and visible improvement under the ideal conditions of fresh air, good food and nursing care and congenial surroundings. These patients are under the constant supervision of Dr. William Stobie, whose ready advice on chest conditions in general in the hospital has proved most valuable.

Scarlet Fever as usual proved the largest case group, but even so fell far short of the usual figure. The infection was usually mild with a low incidence of complications. It was possible to make wider use of Penicillin in the septic complications, particularly ears and glands with, as a rule, most gratifying and rapid results.

Five cases of Diphtheria occurred in City residents. None showed any serious complication. Three of these occurred in girls of the Girls' Remand Home, subsequent investigation of which revealed the presence of five "carriers" all of whom were admitted for treatment, which, in the case of two, necessitated removal of tonsils and adenoids to clear the "carrier" state. The fourth case was a woman of 36 years of age whose family had been immunised and were not affected. The source of infection here could not be demonstrated. The fifth case, a woman of 53 years of age, whose family had also been immunised was, presumably, infected by her son aged 13 years, who was shown to be a "carrier" and was admitted for treatment. None of the rest of the family was affected.

Two cases of Typhoid Fever (infected at Aberystwyth) were admitted from Banbury. They were husband and wife. Both made an uneventful recovery.

In the spring of the year a number of infants with Gastro-Enteritis



were admitted from the City and the surrounding district. They were under 1 year of age and were admitted in serious condition showing choleraic dehydration. There was a high mortality rate in these cases as no infecting organism could be isolated, and as there was little response to treatment, even with the modern drugs available. Many of these cases were associated with Broncho-pneumonia or middle ear infection. The association of these conditions has been observed frequently but to date no one has been able to prove adequately which is the primary condition.

Throughout the year, particularly in the latter half, a number of mothers with babies were admitted from Cowley Road Hospital Maternity Block on account of diarrhoea. This has usually proved of a relatively mild nature, and in the majority of instances only the mother has been affected. The average duration of stay in this hospital has been eight days. There have been no fatalities.

Again the value of single cubicle accommodation has been clearly demonstrated—probably even more so than in an epidemic year.

### TEACHING.

Student Nurses have continued their training in the Hospital for their Fever Certificate. Nine Junior Nurses passed the State Preliminary Examination, and ten Senior Nurses passed the Final Examination, qualifying for the Certificate.

Medical Students continued to attend for instruction and practical demonstration in the diagnosis and treatment of Infectious Diseases.



The following table shows the number of Admissions to and Discharges from the Old Isolation Hospital,  
Abingdon Road, during 1946.

DISEASE	CITY CASES				CASES FROM OTHER AREAS				Total No. in Hospital 31.12.46
	In Hosp. 1.1.46	Ad- mitted	Dis- charged	Died	In Hosp. 31.12.46	Ad- mitted	Dis- charged	Died	
Tuberculosis ..	8	45	35	6	12	8	17	8	29
Scabies & Impetigo	—	18	18	—	—	4	4	—	—
Pediculosis ..	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ..	8	67	57	6	12	38	21	8	29

Greatest number of patients in on any one day ..	29
Smallest number of patients in on any one day ..	23
Average number of patients in on any one day ..	25

Owing to the shortage of nursing staff, it was not possible to admit cases of minor infectious diseases during the latter half of the year.

### THE SMALLPOX HOSPITAL, GARSINGTON.

This hospital was opened for the first time in nine years to admit a case of Smallpox from Buckinghamshire.

The ward was cleaned, fires lit, temporary electric bells rigged up, a day and night nurse installed with rations and all necessary nursing and medical requisites (from the New Hospital), and the caretaker, his wife and family vaccinated, all within a period of seven hours between the time of request for admission and the patient's arrival. When the patient did arrive he was very much a modified case, recently returned from Sweden. He walked in fully dressed and was fit to be discharged in eight days. The diagnosis had been confirmed bacteriologically.

Most of the nursing and medical staff of the New Hospital and Public Health Department had been vaccinated a few months previously, but the opportunity was taken to repeat the procedure. There were no secondary cases among the contacts.

#### Cases of Infectious Diseases notified from other Institutions.

1. *Scarlet Fever*. 2 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, 2 from the Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital.

2. *Pneumonia*. 5 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.

3. *Cerebro-spinal Fever*. 3 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary, 1 from the Churchill Hospital.

4. *Dysentery*. 1 case was notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.

5. *Measles*. 3 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary.

6. *Puerperal Pyrexia*. 52 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department, 9 from Cowley Road Hospital and 3 from the North Oxford Nursing Home.

7. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum*. 7 cases were notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department, 6 from the Eye Hospital.

8. *Pemphigus Neonatorum*. 1 case was notified from the Radcliffe Infirmary Maternity Department, 7 from the North Oxford Nursing Home.

## NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

### Venereal Diseases.

The Clinic at the Radcliffe Infirmary has been conducted on the same lines as usual, and the following is the report for the year ended December 31st, 1946.

	M.	F.
(a) Patients on books 1st January .. .. .	309	198
(b) Cases removed from register during any previous year which returned during the year under review	3	2
(c) New applicants for treatment .. .. .	490	213
(d) Cases dealt with for the first time during the year under review but known to have had treatment or to have been under observation at other Centres, Institutions or by General Practitioners	151	14
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	953	427
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Ceased to attend during the year:—

	M.	F.
1. After completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or after diagnosis as non-venereal .. .. .	417	159
2. After completion of treatment but before final tests	18	4
3. Before completion of treatment .. .. .	16	9
4. Cases under treatment or observation who died	1	—
5. Transferred to other Centres or Institutions or private practitioners .. .. .	164	21
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ..	616	193
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Patients on books December 31st, 1946 .. .. . 337 234

During the year 108 patients were admitted for treatment or observation, the total number of "in patient" days being 778.

The number of pathological examinations made in respect of patients was 3783.

*Note:*—Patients from all areas are included in these tables.

The following table shows the number of new City cases during the years 1936—1946:—

	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Syphilis ..	16	8	12	6	13	15	6	8	30	24	33	33	23	26	22	28	11	15	11	12	23	19
Soft Chancres ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Gonorrhoea ..	79	8	73	15	87	25	44	9	69	14	56	27	34	22	24	34	28	30	24	17	57	15
Non-Venereal Diseases ..	41	35	24	34	38	46	30	44	34	36	17	55	20	43	55	66	66	86	74	66	147	54



# **RADCLIFFE INFIRMARY VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC.**

## **(Women's Section.)**

REPORT BY MISS J. M. SNELLING, A.I.A., Almoner.

1946 has been slightly less busy than 1945 and substantially less busy than 1944 for the women's clinic, and the staff have been glad to be able to spend more time on individual patients.

Extra time and patience have, in fact, been needed for the growing number of young children who attend, mainly for precautionary supervision as their mothers are infected. The number of children attending increases, of course, with the proportionate increase of attendances for syphilis, which is striking over the last three years.

The trend is shown in these figures for the area covered by the clinic, approximately one-third of the patients are Oxford City residents.

### **Numbers of women attending in 1944-46.**

	Syphilis			Gonorrhoea			Non-Venereal			Total
	Old	New*	Total	Old	New*	Total	Old	New	Total	
1944	114	32	146	24	83	107	29	187	216	469
1945	106	49	155	38	49	87	47	197	244	487
1946	154	60	214	35	44	89	45	123	168	471

\* (includes small number of transfers from other clinics).

This table shows too, that while the incidence of the different infections varies so much, the total number of women attending the clinic remains approximately the same.

The figures for attendances show the effect of new methods of treatment in recent years, though the effect of penicillin on syphilis will begin to show to any extent only in such statistics for 1947.

### **Total number of attendances 1944-46 (Women).**

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total
1944	2162	697	891	3750
1945	1571	321	888	2780
1946	1726	319	656	2701

The tables below give corresponding figures for Oxford City:

**Number of women dealt with in 1946.**

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total
Old patients	73	11	15	99
New patients and those trans- ferred from elsewhere	22	15	54	91
	95	26	69	190

**Number of attendances 1946 (Women).**

Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total
809	121	277	1207

The same careful watch as before has been kept for lapses in attendance, and again it has been found that one-third of the clinic's whole population needs reminding during the year; this seems to be a fairly constant figure for this district, and women with syphilis need in proportion far more reminding than the others. Figures are given below:

**Total number defaulting in 1946 (Women).**

Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total
101	25	33	159

**Number of Oxford patients defaulting in 1946 (Women).**

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total
Number who returned	33	7	5	45
Number who did not return	18	3	14	35
	51	10	19	80

## Analysis of those who did not return.

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-Venereal	Total
Transferred elsewhere	1	—	2	3
Discharged after correspondence	2	—	—	2
Thought to have left district	2	1	4	7
Written off as "ceased to attend"	2	—	—	2
Defaulting at end of year	11	2	8	21
Defaulting badly	(3)	(1)		
Defaulting but expected to return	(4)			
Defaulting but had had much treatment	(4)	(1)		
	18	3	14	35

N.B.—"Non-venereal" includes the undiagnosed.

The two who "ceased to attend" had had much treatment.

Those "defaulting badly" had not had sufficient treatment to make them safe, presumably, to themselves or to others.

Not only are more children coming to the clinics but also more married couples. Among the new patients for 1944 were 13 couples; 22 more came in 1945 and 47 more in 1946. This increase is only to be expected with demobilisation and will probably continue for some time. Frequently, much work by the staff is needed to get the second partner to come or to attend another clinic, and it is often very difficult to discover the domestic situation. Of the new patients in 1946, 3 women and 10 men with recently acquired syphilis, and 3 women and 25 men with gonorrhoea\*, all stated to be married people and not known to be separated, were apparently either unable to persuade their partners to attend a clinic or were not willing or able to make the attempt. With the infections of longer standing it is that much more difficult to get a patient to revive her ancient history and produce a contact. This is contact-tracing at its narrowest and most obvious, and falls far short of the work done by a proper contact-tracing staff such as some clinics have. The almoner feels very strongly, however, that much better results could be attained even by the simpler method, if more time and thought could be given to the work.

At a time when, fortunately, so much public interest is taken in attempts to prevent family break-ups, it would be a mistake to tackle the infected second partner in any rough and ready way. The utmost care is needed to ensure that the clinic's actual and potential influence over its patients is used constructively, and that as much is done as can be by neutrals, to help a couple in domestic difficulties.

\* The men's clinic is larger than the women's.



It is for this reason as much as any that the clinic almoner has asked with Dr. P. C. Mallam's support, for increased almoner staff with some time allotted to the men's clinic, and the Local Authorities have responded sympathetically. Some of the results of this forward step should be shown in the almoner's report for 1947.

## IMMUNISATION.

### Diphtheria.

During the year 1479 children between the ages 0—5, and 340 between the ages 5—15 were immunised and 622 children were given booster doses.

The approximate percentage of children immunised based on figures supplied by the Registrar General are as follows:—

Ages 1—5	80.0%.
Ages 5—15	68.5%.

Since June, 1947, infants aged 9 months and over have been immunised.

One special immunisation clinic is held weekly, and it is also offered at all Infant Welfare Centres. The majority of the booster doses are given at schools.

There is no doubt that the publicity given to the necessity for protection against Diphtheria, by the Ministry of Health in the national and local press, and in B.B.C. talks and announcements, has helped very considerably to bring the percentage of immunisation to its present high level.

## VACCINATION OFFICER'S RETURN for the year 1945.

	1945
Number of births during the year .. .. .	2858
Number of these births:—	
(a) which were successfully vaccinated .. .. .	1326
(b) which were insusceptible to vaccination .. .. .	7
(c) in respect of which a statutory declaration of conscientious objection was received .. .. .	813
(d) which died unvaccinated .. .. .	78
(e) which were postponed by medical certificate .. .. .	2
(f) which were removed to other districts and temporarily unaccounted for .. .. .	616
(g) remaining on register .. .. .	16
	2858



There were no primary vaccinations or re-vaccinations carried out during the year by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

### EXAMINATION of BACTERIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, 1946.

1.	Throat and Nasal swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli					780	
2.	Swabs for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	...		601	
3.	Diphtheria Virulence Tests	..	..	..	..	18	
4.	Other bacteriological specimens	..	..	...		807	
5.	Sputum examinations for Tubercle Bacilli:—						
	(a) Private Practitioners	..	..	..		195	} 1108
	(b) Dispensary	..	..	..	..	196	
	(c) City Hospital	..	..	..	..	717	
6.	Faeces (Dysentery)	..	..	...	..	807	

## SECTION IV

### TUBERCULOSIS.

#### The Tuberculosis Scheme in Oxford.

The Dispensary organisation in Oxford is as follows:—

##### 1. Buildings.

An out-patient room is rented from the Radcliffe Infirmary for two sessions a week, i.e., Tuesdays 5 p.m.—7 p.m., and Fridays 10 a.m.—12 midday. A third session a week is held at the Osler Pavilion for Headington patients on Thursdays at 10.30 a.m. The evening session is to allow working men and women to attend for periodical examinations and treatment without the necessity of taking time from work. A separate Clinic is held at Cowley Road Hospital on Wednesdays at 3.30 p.m. for contacts of notified cases.

##### 2. Staff.

Dr. W. Stobie continued in his capacity of Consultant Tuberculosis Officer and Dr. Margaret Whitty as Assistant Tuberculosis Officer.

A Tuberculosis Visitor visits patients in their homes, and attends the Dispensaries.

##### 3. Records.

The clinical records of each patient are kept at the appropriate Dispensary, but all clerical returns are dealt with in the Public Health Department. A Clerk, however, attends the Dispensaries to take letters.

##### 4. Treatment.

No active treatment requiring special knowledge and medical skill is undertaken at the Dispensary sessions, but they act as “clearing houses” for observation, the examination of contacts, after care and information bureau.

The specialised treatment such as Pneumothorax refills and diagnostic examination with the help of X-rays is carried out in the Out-patient Department of the Osler Pavilion. The Consultant Tuberculosis Officer who is also Honorary Physician to the Osler Pavilion is responsible for treatment, and is assisted by the Resident Medical Officer of the Osler Pavilion. Mr. T. Holmes Sellors, Thoracic Surgeon also visits the hospital from time to time.

It will be seen by the foregoing that a large and important part of the

“Dispensary” organisation is undertaken by the medical staff of the Osler Pavilion.

## 5. Statistics.

At the end of the year 439 patients were on the Dispensary Register against 465 in 1945. The Tuberculosis Visitor paid an average of 170 visits a month compared with 200 in 1945.

Attendances at Clinics. There was a large increase in the number of patients attending the Chest Clinics as shown by the following figures.

	1946	1945
New cases ... ..	484	483
Old cases ... ..	1916	1445
Total attendances including more than one attendance by the same patient ... ..	2821	2330
Total attendance at Cowley Road Contact Clinic ... ..	880	488

Increasing use was made of X-ray examinations. 947 X-ray films were taken at the ordinary Clinics compared with 874 in 1945, and 418 films were taken at the Contact Clinic compared with 161 last year. These figures do not include patients who were screened for refills for Artificial Pneumothorax and Pneumoperitoneum.

## 6. Co-operation.

It is satisfactory to record that an increasing number of patients are sent up by general practitioners for diagnosis, and co-operation with the medical and nursing staff of the Dispensaries is satisfactory.

## 7. Hospitals and Sanatoria.

The Osler Pavilion at Headington (a branch of the Radcliffe Infirmary) is a modern Tuberculosis Hospital built, staffed, and equipped for the purpose. The City reserve 26 beds, and these are kept fully occupied. There are also 14 beds in the Old City Isolation Hospital and 14 beds are provided in the New City Isolation Hospital, The Slade, for observation cases.

The Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital is the General Hospital of the district, and cases of tuberculosis, whether pulmonary or non-pulmonary, are admitted in an emergency, the City paying the cost of maintenance.

The Wingfield-Morris Orthopaedic Hospital takes in all cases of Bone and Joint Tuberculosis.

The Eye Hospital takes in all cases of Tuberculosis of the eyes.

Suitable cases are also sent to the various Sanatoria and Village Settlements.



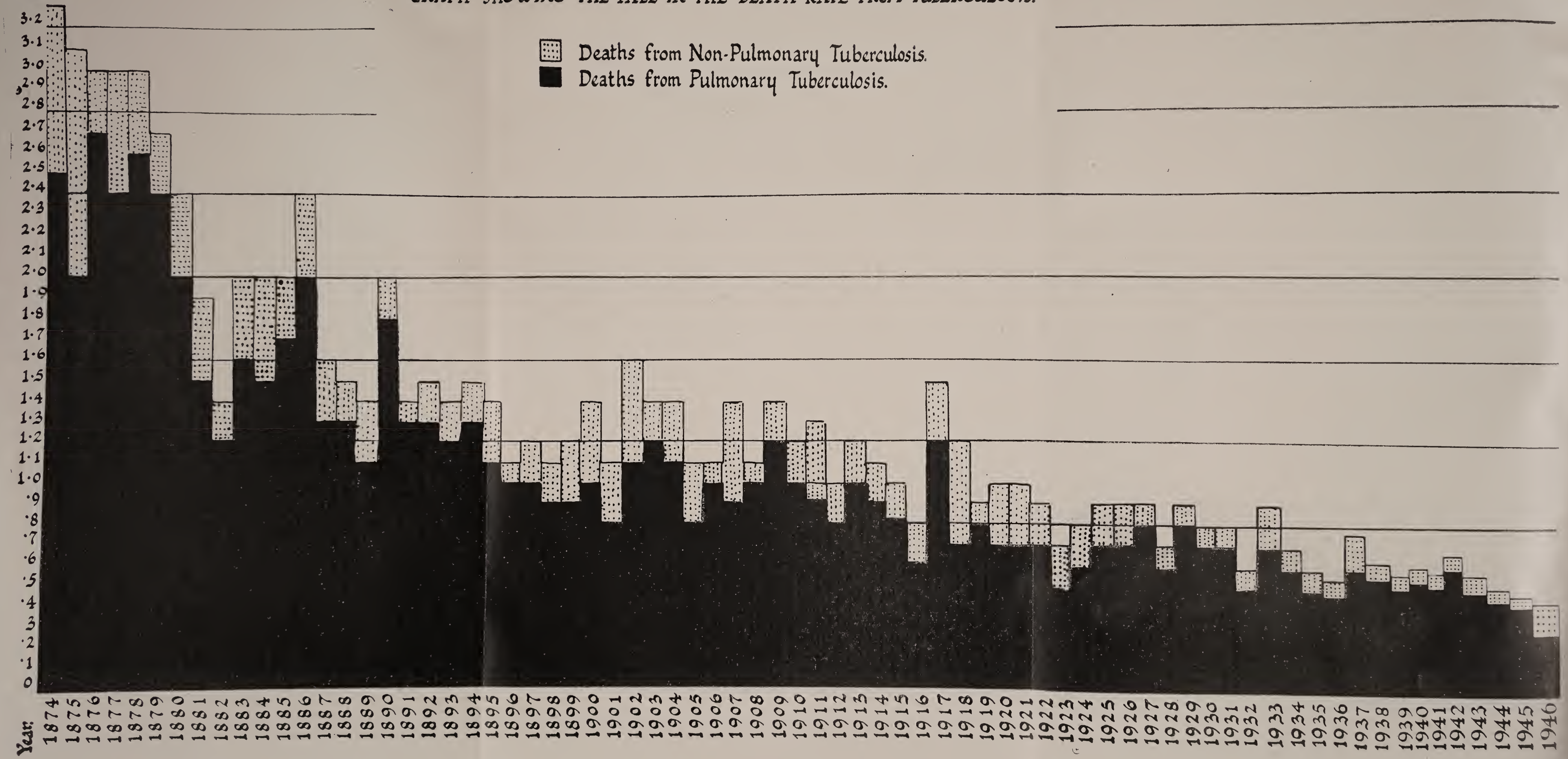


Death Rate  
per 1,000  
Population

# CITY of OXFORD.

GRAPH SHOWING THE FALL IN THE DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

- Deaths from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
- Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis.





### New Cases.

In addition to the cases notified in the ordinary way the new cases include 36 "transfers" from other areas, and 7 cases where the information was obtained from the Local Registrar's Weekly Death Returns.

### Deaths.

There were 41 deaths from Tuberculosis compared with 43 in 1945.

### Notification Register.

An analysis shows that of the 172 new cases notified in the year there were only 14 patients who did not make use of the facilities provided by the City Council, except of course in cases who were not notified prior to death.

#### Progress of Notification.

Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1914	101	45	146
1915	73	33	106
1916	48	24	72
1917	51	18	69
1918	56	8	64
1919	70	22	92
1920	63	22	85
1921	79	27	106
1922	64	18	82
1923	50	20	70
1924	67	22	89
1925	63	15	78
1926	70	16	86
1927	47	17	64
1928	64	23	87
*1929	124	30	154
1930	103	16	119
1931	93	24	117
1932	92	26	118
1933	93	24	117
1934	110	20	130
1935	86	17	103
1936	87	36	123
1937	101	43	144
1938	81	30	111
1939	98	23	111
1940	111	43	154
1941	113	42	155
1942	126	58	184
1943	103	46	149
1944	129	29	158
1945	120	34	154
1946	140	32	172

\* City extended 1st April, 1929.

New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1 ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
1—5 ..	1	2	2	2	—	—	1	2
5—15 ..	1	2	4	5	—	—	—	1
15—45 ..	55	53	6	11	6	10	1	3
45—65 ..	17	2	1	3	6	4	2	1
65 and over ..	5	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Totals ..	79	59	14	21	13	15	5	8

The average number of notifications during the past ten years is 149.2 compared with 113.2 in the previous ten years.

Institutional Treatment.

The following table shows the number of patients who received institutional treatment; not including patients admitted to London Road Hospital, and Cowley Road Hospital.

Institution	Notified Cases				Observation Cases				Total
	Adults		Children		Adults		Children		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Osler Pavilion .. ..	36	39	—	—	1	—	1	1	78
City Isolation Hospital .. ..	2	6	—	1	13	24	15	21	82
Old Isolation Hospital .. ..	21	19	—	1	3	1	—	—	45
Wingfield Hospital .. ..	3	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	13
Papworth Village .. ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cold Ash .. ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Children's San., Holt .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Firs Home, Bournemouth .. ..	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5
London Chest Hospital .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Hospitals .. ..	11	15	2	3	1	1	3	—	36
Totals .. ..	79	86	4	10	18	26	19	24	266

Of the total 266, 47 were in institutions on January 1st, 1946, and 57 were in institutions on December 31st, 1946.

29 of the total 266 died in various institutions as shown below:—

Old City Isolation Hospital ... ..	7
Osler Pavilion ... ..	8
Radcliffe Infirmary ... ..	10
Wingfield Hospital ... ..	1
Littlemore Hospital ... ..	1
Acland Nursing Home ... ..	1
Firs Home, Bournemouth ... ..	1

### **X-ray Examinations.**

Patients are X-rayed at a special session held at the Osler Pavilion on Tuesday of each week, and contacts are X-rayed at Cowley Road Hospital every Wednesday afternoon. It is the practice to submit to radiological examination all new patients after first attendance at the Dispensaries; old patients at periodic intervals and all contacts at their first attendance at Cowley Road Hospital Clinic.

### **Extra Nourishment.**

One or two pints of milk can be given free to patients if they are financially in need. The number of patients receiving free milk on December 31st, 1946, was 50.

**Public Health Act, 1936, Section 172.** (Compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis.)

No action was taken during the year under this Section of the Act.

**Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.** (Compulsory removal from employment of persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and working in connection with the handling of milk.)

No action was taken under these Regulations during the year.

## **CARE SECTION.**

Whether in war or peace the nature of the work done in this section, namely the investigation and resolutions of personal and group problems, made more acute by the onset of illness, has not altered. This year, however, the Section has been particularly pre-occupied with finance as the increased cost of living is not offset by a corresponding rise in the Ministry of Health grants. This has meant that allowances have to be supplemented more heavily from the Care Fund, e.g. £38 in total from this source, was allocated to those in receipt of allowances to supplement the Ministry fuel allowance which was short by £1 16s. 6d. per household of the cost of 34 cwts. of coal, the government quota.

A further difficulty was the failure of the Seal Sale to realise more than £50 owing to the supply of seals being heavily curtailed because of the shortage of wood pulp in Canada. This was partly rectified by a special appeal by members of the Care Committee which raised £50. It was also agreed by the Committee that an appeal for a grant for the following year should be made to the rate fund. For further amplification, the revenue account of the fund is printed with the report.



**Allowances.** The analysis of the allowances shows a rise of 34 non-chronic cases in receipt of grants, but otherwise no marked difference from the previous year.

The statistics are as follows:—

117 different people received statutory allowances (Non-chronic chest cases) and 15 different people received chronic allowances through the Public Assistance Committee.

Average time on allowance	...	...	...	...	...	17	weeks
Amount spent on allowances during the year						£4,198	15 5

## CITY OF OXFORD SAMARITAN FUND.

## REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1947.

RECEIPTS							PAYMENTS						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To balance brought forward .. ..				396	17	10	Assistance given in respect of:—						
„ Sale of Seals .. ..	50	0	7				Clothing & Shoes	77	11	11			
„ Grant from N.A.P.T.B. ..	15	0	0				Beds & Bedding	92	1	7			
„ Special Appeal ..	54	1	6				Travelling & Holiday Allowances	87	11	9			
„ Sundry Donations .. ..	72	6	6				Fuel Allowances	45	7	5			
				191	8	7	Special Maintenance .. ..	47	10	0			
							Sundries .. ..	79	5	10			
											429	8	6
							Balance in hand				158	17	11
				£588	6	5					£588	6	5

23rd April, 1947.

F. M. WALKER, F.I.M.T.A., F.S.A.A.,  
*City Treasurer.*

**REPORT BY DR. MARGARET WHITTY, M.B., B.S.**

ASSISTANT TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER.

During 1946 there has been little change in the routine diagnosis, supervision and treatment of the tuberculous patients. Since the Old Isolation Hospital increased its bed state it has been possible to institute more active treatment there, and artificial pneumothoraces and pneumoperitoneums have been induced on all suitable cases, which has been encouraging for both patients and staff.

**The Contact Clinic.** 1946 was the first full year that this Clinic functioned. The families of 77 new cases (i.e. those notified within the year) were examined for the first time. Both adults and children are examined clinically, and a brief history with special reference to chest complaints is taken. The patients are then X-rayed at the Hospital with the exception of the very small children who are sent to the Radcliffe Infirmary X-ray Department as the apparatus at Cowley Road Hospital is not suitable for them. The younger children have Tuberculin Jelly Patch tests applied, while the older children and adolescents have interdermal mantoux tests. These tests give an indication of those children who have already been infected. Future follow up of the negative and positive reactors will be of considerable interest. These tests and examinations are repeated as circumstances indicate and individual contacts may be seen as often as four times in the year. In addition to the new contacts the families of 85 old cases were kept under similar observation. Thus a total of 880 examinations were made during the year. Five adults with unsuspected early lesions requiring hospital treatment were found by these methods; the number of children showing evidence of primary infection was, of course, higher than that of the adults. Sixteen cases in which the clinical condition was unsatisfactory were admitted to the Slade Isolation Hospital, Observation Block, for observation and convalescence. So far all these children have done well despite the fact that some have had to return to an infected environment.

In addition to "picking up" early cases a most valuable feature of this Clinic is the opportunity it affords the doctor to discuss difficulties with the other members of the patient's family. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that tuberculosis is not the exclusive concern of the consumptive himself, and that it affects every member of the family group to a greater or lesser degree. We try to give help and advice on general family matters as well as more specific instruction on hygienic measures. As the size of the Clinic increases more time will be required for this very necessary aspect of social medicine. The steady rise in weekly attendances indicate that a second weekly clinic will eventually be needed.

**Housing.** The provision of good housing conditions is one of the main factors in the anti-tuberculosis campaign, and a most important



corollary of the Contact Clinic. For instance it is useless to tell a patient that he should sleep in a room by himself if the whole family are living in two rooms. In May 1946 a list of the worst housing problems was compiled, and the cases were classified into four categories as follows:—

1. Cases of pulmonary disease with a positive sputum who live in close contact with young children.
2. Cases of pulmonary disease with a positive sputum who live in close contact with adults only.
3. Cases of pulmonary disease where there is adequate room in the house, but where conditions are detrimental to recovery, i.e. dampness or dilapidation.
4. Cases of non-pulmonary disease which are not infectious but upon which bad housing conditions have an equally adverse effect.

This housing list was presented to the Tuberculosis Care Committee who forwarded it to the Housing Committee, and in November the Housing Committee decided that absolute priority in the allocation of new houses should be given to the most urgent cases in Category I, and by the end of December three families had been given prefabricated houses.

From the point of view of preventive medicine Category I cases must be considered first, but later on as the building programme continues it is hoped that some priority may also be given to cases in the other three categories.

As a safeguard against abuse of their very privileged position special conditions of tenancy have to be signed by the in-coming tenants. This agreement is similar to one that is in force in the Council Estates Department in Sheffield. The conditions are as follows:—

1. That the patient and other members of the family shall attend at the Dispensary for examination, when required.
2. That the patient shall have exclusive use of a bedroom.
3. That lodgers shall not be taken.
4. That the Tuberculosis Visitor shall have access to the house for the purpose of supervision.

**Occupational Therapy.** The well being and rehabilitation of the individual patient is also our concern. Miss Randall was, therefore, appointed as Occupational Therapist to the Osler Pavilion in April. She has already greatly increased the range of work undertaken by the patients, and it is hoped to direct this work into channels useful for future light employment. However, there are still the chronic infective cases for whom commercial employment is impossible—it is hoped that sheltered workshops will eventually be set up for these cases. The Ministry of Labour has a model factory of this type for the tuberculous in Birmingham, and in the not too distant future perhaps they will help to establish smaller scale undertakings at various other centres of which Oxford might well be one.

## SECTION V

## MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

REPORT BY DR. MARY FISHER,  
B.Sc., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.C.H.,  
ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## I. VITAL STATISTICS.

## Births.

Registered live births:—

Male	..	..	..	..	..	1,531
Female	..	..	..	..	..	1,439
Total						2,970
(Illegitimate						206)

Of the 2,970 births, 1,781 were Oxford residents, and 57 births to Oxford residents occurred outside the City, making a total of 1,838 births allocated to the City. Thus the birth rate for 1946 was 18.27 (England and Wales 19.1).

## CLASSIFICATION OF BIRTHS OCCURRING IN THE CITY.

## (a) According to Notifications.

	Live Births	Still Births
Notified by Midwives .. .. .	612	8
Notified by Doctors .. .. .	6	1
Born in Institutions and Nursing Homes	2325	74
Totals .. .. .	2943	83

## (b) According to Place of Birth (Registered Births).

	Residents	Non-Residents
Born in: Radcliffe Maternity Home ..	612	794
„ Cowley Road Hospital .. ..	316	158
„ Nursing Homes .. .. .	243	221
„ Private Houses .. .. .	610	16
Totals .. .. .	1781	1189

In 1946, 132 of the Resident Births and 74 of the Non-Resident were illegitimate.



## (c) Registered Births in Wards (Oxford City).

Ward						Live Births	Still Births
A.	Summertown and Wolvercote	..				182	3
B.	North .. .. .					117	5
C.	West .. .. .					165	3
D.	South .. .. .					179	7
E.	East .. .. .					262	4
F.	Headington and Marston	..	..			440	11
G.	Cowley and Iffley	..	..	..		436	7
Totals .. .. .						1781	40

**Maternal Mortality.**

There was one death in a mother 23 days after childbirth. This is counted as a maternal death since it was certified as "toxaemia of pregnancy". Further investigation showed that death was due to sub-acute nephritis. The patient was under expert medical care all the time and death was unavoidable.

The Maternal Mortality rate for Oxford (deaths per 1000 live and stillbirths) was 0.53 (England and Wales 1.43).

**Infant Deaths.**

In 1946, 128 infants under one year of age died in the City. Of these, 70 were non-residents, and 2 deaths occurred outside the City, and were transferred in as their permanent address was an Oxford one. Thus the total number of Infant Deaths was 60.

The Infant Mortality Rate = 32.64.

(England and Wales = 43).

The Neo-Natal Mortality Rate = 22.30.

The causes of death at the various ages are set out in the following table: —

Causes of death	WEEKS				Total	MONTHS				Grand Total	Died in Institutions
	0-	1-	2-	3-4		1-	3-	6-	9-12		
1. Prematurity .. ..	13	1	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	14	14
2. Birth Injuries .. ..	4	1	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	5
3. Congenital Malformations..	5	—	—	1	6	2	—	—	—	8	5
4. Other diseases peculiar to early infancy .. ..	8	1	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	6
5. Pneumonia .. ..	1	—	—	3	4	2	4	1	1	12	9
6. Gastro-Enteritis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	6	5
7. Bronchitis .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
8. Miliary Tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
9. Other Digestive Diseases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
10. Other violent causes ..	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—
Totals .. ..	33	3	—	5	41	11	5	2	1	60	47

The following table shows the distribution of the Infant Deaths and Stillbirths in Wards, during 1946:

Ward	Births	Deaths under 1 year	Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births	Stillbirths	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births
Summertown and Wolvercote ..	182	3	16.48	3	16.22
North .. ..	117	1	8.54	5	40.98
West .. ..	165	8	48.48	3	17.85
South .. ..	179	7	39.10	7	37.63
East .. ..	262	8	30.53	4	15.04
Headington and Marston .. ..	440	21	47.73	11	24.38
Cowley and Iffley ..	436	10	22.93	7	15.80
Totals ..	1781	58	32.56	40	21.97

In 1946, the number of stillbirths registered in Oxford was 83, of which 43 were transferred to other areas. One stillbirth was registered outside the City, this was transferred in as the permanent address was an Oxford one. Thus the total number of stillbirths was 41.

The stillbirth rate for the year per 1,000 live and stillbirths was 21.82 compared with 18.08 in 1945.

## II. MATERNITY.

### A. INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION.

#### 1. Radcliffe Maternity Home.

This home carries on a large part of the Maternity work for Oxford and the surrounding district. In 1946 the Home had 68 beds. During the year 1,651 patients were admitted. There were 1,410 deliveries, 575 of which were conducted by midwives, 503 by doctors and 332 by medical students.

#### Attendances at the Radcliffe Maternity Home Antenatal and Postnatal Clinics during 1946.

	First Attendances	Re-Attendances	Totals
Antenatal .. ..	2,345	12,793	15,138
Postnatal .. ..	745	1,113	1,858
Totals .. ..	3,090	13,906	16,996

## 2. Cowley Road Hospital.

This Hospital has 25 maternity beds. During the year 473 patients were admitted. There were 448 deliveries, 343 by midwives and 108 by doctors. Out of this number, 337 were City cases.

## 3. Private Maternity Homes.

In 1946 there were 2 maternity or maternity and nursing homes in the City, providing a total of 29 beds. During the latter part of 1946, the 4 maternity beds provided by the Acland Home were withdrawn.

## B. MIDWIVES.

There were 39 midwives on the register at the end of the year:

	Domi- ciliary Midwives	Midwives in Institu- tions	Total
Employed by the Local Supervising Authority	8	7	15
Employed by Voluntary Associations			
i. Under arrangements made with the L. Supervising Authority in pursuance of Section I of the Midwives Act 1936 ..	—	—	—
ii. Others .. .. .	—	20	20
In private practice .. .. .	—	4	4
Totals .. .. .	8	31	39

## Notification to Local Supervising Authority.

The Midwife must, as soon as possible, send notice on the prescribed form to the Local Supervising Authority, in accordance with Rule 33 of the Central Midwives Board, in the following cases:—

i. *Medical Help* (whenever the advice of a registered medical practitioner has been sought)

133 notifications of the calling in of medical help were received during 1946, of which

113 referred to help for the mother, and

20 referred to help for the child.

The reasons given were:

### Mother

Ruptured perineum .. .. .	50	Prolapse of gravid uterus .. .. .	1
Delay in 2nd stage .. .. .	16	Abdominal pain .. .. .	1
Delay in 1st Stage .. .. .	3	Pain in back .. .. .	1
Raised temperature .. .. .	6	Persistent occipito-posterior .. .. .	1
Miscarriage .. .. .	5	"Born before Arrival" .. .. .	1
Threatened miscarriage .. .. .	4	Mental condition .. .. .	1
Ante-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	5	Stillbirth .. .. .	1
Severe after-pains .. .. .	3	Vaginal cyst .. .. .	1
Cough .. .. .	2	Foetal distress .. .. .	1
Complicated breech .. .. .	2	Precipitate labour .. .. .	1
Obstetric shock and Post-partum haemorrhage .. .. .	2	Painful breast .. .. .	1
Pain in leg .. .. .	2		
Septic leg in pregnancy .. .. .	1		
Ulcerated leg .. .. .	1		
			<u>113</u>



Child

Feebleness .. .. .	2	Septic spots .. .. .	2
Cough .. .. .	4	Spina bifida .. .. .	1
Discharging eyes .. .. .	7		—
Cyanosis .. .. .	2		20
Distress .. .. .	2		—

- ii. *Still Births.* 8 notifications were received.
- iii. *Laying out the Dead.* No notifications received.
- iv. *Artificial Feeding.* 26 notifications were received.
- v. *Liability to be a source of infection.* No notifications received.

Municipal Midwives Returns for 1946.

Details of the number of cases attended by each Municipal Midwife, together with the one Independent Midwife, are shown in the following table:—

	As Midwife	As Maternity Nurse	Mis- carriages	Total
A .. .. .	62	6	2	70
B .. .. .	69	7	2	78
C .. .. .	63	2	5	70
D .. .. .	57	9	1	67
E .. .. .	89	5	—	94
*F .. .. .	20	—	1	21
*G .. .. .	19	1	1	21
†H .. .. .	4	—	—	4
‡Independent .. .. .	41	2	—	43
Totals .. .. .	424	32	12	468

\* Radcliffe Domiciliary Midwives transferred to the Municipal Midwifery Service on October 1st, 1946.  
† Commenced duty as a Municipal Midwife on December 13th, 1946.  
‡ Ceased to practice as an Independent Midwife on September 30th, 1946.

Antenatal care of cases booked as midwives cases:—

Attended antenatal clinic .. .. .	380
Attended own doctor for antenatal care .. .. .	18
Refused to attend clinic or doctor .. .. .	Nil

Gas and Air Analgesia.

During April and May all the Municipal Midwives took a course in gas and air analgesia and passed the examination. As soon as an apparatus could be obtained for each midwife, analgesia was offered to every mother confined at home. 240 mothers received gas and air during the year, and this addition to the Municipal Midwifery Service has been greatly appreciated.

### C. CITY ANTENATAL CLINICS.

Attendances at the Antenatal Clinics, 1946.

Clinics	First Attendances	Re-Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions	Average Attendance
Headington	135	759	894	48	18.62
E. Oxford	150	744	894	53	16.87
St. Aldate's	118	612	730	51	14.31
Donnington	187	1104	1291	100	12.91
Totals	590	3219	3809	252	15.11

The total antenatal attendances show an increase of 1094 over 1945. This is partly attributable to the increased birth-rate and partly to the transfer of the Radcliffe Maternity Home District cases to the Municipal Midwifery Service. As there are no premises available for a Municipal antenatal clinic in North Oxford, the Radcliffe Maternity Home has kindly allowed mothers from this area to continue to attend its clinics.

The Postnatal attendances during the year at the City Clinics were 229.

Although the postnatal attendances show a steady increase, they formed only 38% of the total number of antenatal mothers. This is probably partly due to the very busy antenatal clinics, and the reluctance of mothers to spare the time in the waiting-room. Much educational work still remains to be done to persuade mothers of the importance of postnatal examinations.

Analysis of antenatal and postnatal conditions requiring special attention.

	St. Aldate's	Head- ington	Donn- ington	East Oxford	Total
A. Advice given at Clinic for:					
1. Mild toxaemia .. ..	1	4	9	3	17
2. Indigestion .. ..	7	12	13	11	43
3. Anaemia .. ..	28	12	21	20	81
4. Weak abdominal muscles ..	2	3	3	4	12
5. Varicose Veins .. ..	9	12	12	11	44
6. Insomnia .. ..	13	22	20	19	74
7. Sterility .. ..	—	1	1	1	3
8. Gynaecological conditions ..	—	—	2	—	2
9. Other medical conditions ..	21	33	25	30	109
B. Malpresentations corrected ..	8	25	18	14	65
C. Special investigations:					
1. Catheter specimen of urine..	1	6	2	4	13
2. Bacteriological investigation of vaginal discharge.. ..	4	16	11	7	38
3. Haemoglobin estimation ..	67	37	52	47	203
4. Biochemical investigation of urine .. ..	—	—	2	—	2
5. Swab from septic knee ..	—	1	—	—	1
D. Referred to own doctor:					
1. Urinary infection .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
2. Threatened miscarriage ..	—	1	—	—	1
3. Varicose veins .. ..	—	2	—	1	3
4. Other medical conditions ..	1	2	2	2	7
E. Referred to Radcliffe Infirmary Out-patient Dept. .. ..	2	—	1	2	5
F. Referred to Radcliffe Maternity Home:					
1. Toxaemia .. ..	1	—	2	1	4
2. Obstetrical conditions ..	2	6	7	4	19
3. Gynaecological conditions ..	5	4	3	6	18
4. Sterility .. ..	—	—	1	2	3
5. Other medical conditions ..	2	1	3	1	7
G. Referred to Eye Hospital ..	—	2	4	1	7
H. Referred to City Birth Control Clinic .. ..	4	9	11	9	33
I. Referred to Scabies Clinic ..	1	5	2	2	10
J. Referred to Chest Clinic ..	1	—	6	1	8
K. Referred to V.D. Clinic ..	—	—	1	—	1
L. Referred to haematology dept.	3	2	3	2	10
M. Dental treatment advised ..	65	80	103	90	338
Dental treatment fully carried out .. ..	30	33	45	34	142
Dental treatment partially car- ried out .. ..	3	5	14	8	30



## End Results of Antenatal Cases at the City Clinics.

	St. Aldate's	Head- ington	Donn- ington	East Oxford	Total
1. Normal delivery* .. ..	77	84	119	94	374
2. Forceps delivery .. ..	—	4	5	1	10
3. Face delivery; otherwise normal	—	—	—	1	1
4. Breech; otherwise normal ..	—	—	1	1	2
5. Breech; forceps .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
6. Premature; otherwise normal	—	1	3	3	7
7. Twins; otherwise normal ..	1	1	—	—	2
8. Twins, premature .. ..	—	—	—	1	1
9. Twins, 1 normal, 1 forceps ..	—	1	—	—	1
10. Medical induction, normal de- livery .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
11. Medical induction, breech ..	—	—	1	—	1
12. Surgical induction, normal de- livery .. .. .	2	—	1	—	3
13. Surgical induction, premature delivery .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
14. Normal delivery followed by pyrexia .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
15. Placenta praevia, premature de- livery .. .. .	1	—	—	—	1
16. Placenta praevia, Caesarean sec- tion .. .. .	1	—	1	—	2
17. Placenta praevia, surgical induc- tion, premature delivery ..	—	—	1	1	2
18. Stillbirths:—					
(a) Intrauterine death, cause un- known .. .. .	1	1	1	—	3
(b) Placental infarction .. ..	1	—	—	—	1
(c) Breech .. .. .	—	1	—	—	1
(d) Congenital malformations ..	—	1	3	1	5
19. Abortion .. .. .	3	5	5	3	16
20. Not pregnant .. .. .	2	2	6	3	13
21. Left district, result unknown ..	1	2	5	6	14
22. Deaths .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
	91	104	153	115	463

\* "Normal delivery" means uncomplicated spontaneous vertex delivery.

## Investigation of still-births and neo-natal deaths.

Arrangements have been made with the Department of Morbid Anatomy, Radcliffe Infirmary, to carry out a postmortem examination on still-born infants delivered by midwives at home and on infants dying at home in the neo-natal period.

## Notes on antenatal work during the year.

1. Routine Wassermann and Kahn testing was continued throughout the year, but only one patient had to be referred to the Venereal Diseases Clinic for further investigation.

2. Routine Rh testing was instituted in May 1946. Rh negative mothers are retested at 36 weeks. If antibodies are present, the mother is delivered in the Radcliffe Maternity Home in order that the baby shall be under close supervision. All Rh negative mothers are given a blood-



group card with a statement that they are Rh negative, and should always be given Rh negative blood if they ever need a blood transfusion.

3. Instruction in the use of the gas and air apparatus is now given in the waiting-room at the antenatal clinics.

#### D. EMERGENCY OBSTETRIC SERVICE.

The service, operated from the Radcliffe Maternity Home, was used for 4 cases during the year:—

	Post partum haemorrhage	Abortion with haemorrhage
Domiciliary .. .. .	—	1
Cowley Road Hospital ..	3	—
Total .. .. .	3	1

All patients made good recoveries.

### III. INFANT WELFARE WORK.

#### Visits paid by Health Visitors.

To Infants under 1 year .. .. .	5,856
To Children between 1 and 5 yrs. .. .. .	7,551
Special visits to Sick Children .. .. .	367
Total .. .. .	13,774

#### Attendances at Infant Welfare Centres, 1946.

Centre	Estimated Number on Books	Total Attendances	Number of Sessions	Average Attendances
Headington, Wed. & Thurs.	700	4741	102	46.48
Cowley .. .. .	308	2403	48	50.06
East Oxford, Friday	335	2221	48	46.27
East Oxford, Monday	239	1531	49	31.24
New Hinksey .. .. .	234	1753	53	33.07
St. Aldate's .. .. .	185	1437	48	29.94
Jericho .. .. .	345	3668	53	69.21
Summertown .. .. .	214	1440	51	28.24
St. Francis Hall .. .. .	155	1145	51	22.45
New Marston, Wed. & Thurs.	655	3254	102	31.90
Wolvercote .. .. .	163	1571	51	30.80
Donnington, Tuesday	290	2511	53	47.38
Donnington, Wednesday	618	2763	51	54.18
Totals .. .. .	4441	30,438	760	40.05

### Infant Consultation Centre.

The Radcliffe Infirmary Consultation Centre was held as usual every Thursday at 2 p.m. Difficult cases requiring a specialist's advice, or laboratory investigation, are referred to this Centre by the Medical Officers of Infant Welfare Centres, and by private practitioners.

#### Attendances of Children under 5 at the Centre.

New cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296
Old cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1978
								<hr/>
Total attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2274
								<hr/>

#### Analysis of Infants under 2 years of age (new cases).

Feeding difficulties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Pyloric Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Constipation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mental defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital obstruction in Alimentary Tract...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Spastic Hemiplegia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hare lip and cleft palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Skeletal immaturity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Abnormal shape of head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Meningocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chest conditions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pink disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Circulatory defect	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infantile eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Urticaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Coeliac disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Urinary infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Nutritional anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Erythroblastosis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Early Koch's infection i. chest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
ii. glands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Phlyctenular Conjunctivitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cretin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mongoloid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Behaviour problem	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Normal Child	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

### Treatment of Children under 5 at School Clinics.

In 1946, 39 children made 76 attendances under the arrangement made with the Education Committee, whereby children under 5 can obtain treatment for minor ailments at the School Medical Clinics. These figures have decreased considerably since the war as many more children between 2 and 5 years of age attend school and come under the School Medical Service.

### Teaching of Medical Students.

Throughout the year medical students from the Radcliffe Infirmary attended Welfare Centres to receive instruction.

### Red Cross Mothers' and Babies' Club.

*Northern House Red Cross Nursery.* Open Tuesdays 2—5 p.m. Children are admitted between the ages 1 month to 5 years but the majority attending are from 1 to 2 years of age. They are mainly the children of married undergraduates. The mothers are most conscientious over quarantine and there has been no known spread of infection.

There were 40 children on the books during the year; of these 11 left to go to school, 10 left the district, 4 left for other reasons and 15 were still on the books. The average attendance numbered 12. It is not considered desirable to increase the numbers as there is an unfortunate shortage of regular staff.

• Nine children south of Rawlinson Road are collected and returned to their homes, petrol coupons for the car being supplied by the Red Cross.

The Nursery has received numerous gifts in kind, i.e. perambulators, cot, toys, baby clothes, food, etc. and, apart from a sum of £2 transferred from Bury Knowle when the latter closed down, is self-supporting.

*Bury Knowle.* Closed down in October 1946. One child was transferred to Northern House.

## IV. NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES RELATED TO CHILDBIRTH.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

In 1946, 16 notifications were received.

Treated		Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Death	Left District
Home	Hospital				
5	11	16	—	—	—



### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

70 notifications were received in 1946. 68 of these patients were treated in hospital.

### **Pemphigus Neonatorum.**

10 cases were notified during the year.

An outbreak occurred in a private maternity home which gave rise to 7 cases. Fortunately the disease was extremely mild, and no deaths occurred, but it caused a great deal of inconvenience to the patients, their relatives, and the staff of the Maternity Home.

A full description of the epidemic was published in the Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of Health, January, 1947.

### **Diarrhoea.**

A mild form of gastro-enteritis was prevalent in the Cowley Road Hospital Maternity Section from July until the Section was closed temporarily on November 29th for three weeks. The disease affected the mothers and the babies and the staff, but fortunately no deaths occurred, and the disease generally ran a very mild course. Since the re-opening of the Section cases have occurred intermittently, and as the causative organism or virus is unknown the infection has been extremely difficult to control.

A medical officer from the Ministry of Health visited the Hospital, and throughout the epidemic the staff of the Public Health Laboratory Service co-operated with the Public Health Department. During the closure of the Section, arrangements were made with private Nursing Homes and the County Medical Officer of Health, Oxfordshire (Dr. H. C. Jennings), for the admission of all patients who could not have their confinements at home. The Local Authorities paid the very considerable increase in cost of the fees wherever necessary.

Thanks to the co-operation of everyone concerned, no expectant mother was left in a state of anxiety as to where her confinement was to take place, and the improvised arrangements worked very smoothly.

## **V. NURSERIES.**

A re-organisation of the War-time Day Nurseries took place on April 1st, 1946. It was decided as a matter of principle by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee that children under two were better left at home, and therefore, nurseries should be provided only for those mothers who for various reasons had to go out to work.

It was estimated that three nurseries would be sufficient for this purpose, and the following were retained:—

1. Florence Park.
2. Cutteslowe.
3. Botley Road.

	No. of Places Available	Average daily attendance	Average No. on Register
Cutteslowe ..	30	18	23
Florence Park ..	30	26	32
Botley Road ..	40	29	36

The total number of places were, therefore, reduced to:—

Cutteslowe (originally 40) to 30.

Florence Park (originally 40) to 30.

Botley Road (originally 50) to 40.

The following nurseries were handed over to the Education Committee for use as nursery schools:—

1. Jesus College Pavilion and Hut.
2. The Slade Hut.
3. Hertford College Hut.
4. St. John's College Hut.
5. Singletree Hut.
6. Abingdon Road Hut.

The Morris Motors Pavilion was closed down.

It was found during the year that there was very little demand for accommodation for children under 2 at the Cutteslowe Nursery; and it was decided to take a certain number of children over 2 if the mothers had to work, and pending the children's admission to the Nursery Schools under the Education Committee.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee assessed the cost in the Day Nurseries at 16/6 per week. Mothers who could not pay the full cost were assessed by the City Almoner.

### **Residential Short-Stay Nursery.**

The premises and equipment at 170 Oxford Road, Cowley, were taken over by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee from the Evacuation Committee on February 1st, 1946, for use as a Short-Stay Nursery.

This has proved to fill a much needed want in the City, and better and larger premises are urgently required.

The cost is assessed at 28/- per week, and parents who cannot afford to pay the full cost are assessed by the City Almoner.

(NOTE.—In May 1947, it was decided to increase the charge to £2 per week for City and £3 10s. 0d. for County residents.)

The following table shows the extent to which the nursery has been used:—

No. of places	Average No. of admissions per month	Average No. of discharges per month	Average weekly number	Total admitted during year
15	11	6	11	76

## VI. HOME HELPS SCHEME.

The Home Helps Scheme run by the W.V.S. on behalf of the City Council is a great success. This is due in no small part to the enthusiasm of the W.V.S. administrative staff, and of the Home Helps themselves.

Help was given to 369 maternity cases and to 296 non-maternity cases.

At the end of the year 25 whole-time and 1 part-time Home Helps were employed.

The householder pays the wages of the Home Helps plus a small contribution towards overhead charges. If there is any difficulty in affording this, an assessment is made and the householder pays only a proportion of the charge, or even nothing at all.

## VII.

*Public Health Act 1936, Section 187:—Registration of Nursing Homes.*

In 1946, 5 Nursing and Maternity Homes were registered under the above Acts, with an accommodation of 45 beds.

A total of 20 inspections were made during the year by the Deputy or Assistant Medical Officers of Health and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

## VIII.

*Public Health Act 1936, Sections 206—220.*

The 9 Health Visitors are appointed Infant Life Protection Visitors under the above Act.

At the end of 1946, 28 foster-parents and 1 Institution were receiving 72 children for reward. A report of the cases is presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee quarterly.



## IX.

*Adoption (Regulation) Act 1939.*

Under Section 7 (3) of the Act the Welfare Authority must be notified by anyone other than a registered Adoption Society participating in the arrangements for the adoption of a child, and the health and care of such a child is supervised by the Health Visitors. A report of all such adoption cases is presented to the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee quarterly.

## TABLE

(a) Applications received for the registration of Adoption Societies .. .. .	<i>none</i>
(b) Total number of children in respect of whom notice was given under Section 7 (3) during the year .. .. .	16
(c) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) under supervision at the end of the year .. .. .	10
(d) Number of children notified under Section 7 (3) for whom adoptions were completed at the end of the year .. .. .	6
(e) Particulars of any proceedings taken during the year ..	<i>none</i>

## X. BIRTH CONTROL.

A clinic to give contraceptive advice on medical grounds, conducted by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, is held at the Radcliffe Infirmary at 5.30 p.m. on Mondays.

During the year there was a total of 314 attendances, 53 being first attendances, and 261 re-attendances.

**Medical Indications:** in new Patients.

1. Pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .	9
2. Observation—pulmonary tuberculosis .. .. .	2
3. Husband—pulmonary tuberculosis... .. .	4
4. Poor health resulting from frequent pregnancies ... .. .	6
5. Anaemia and poor general health ... .. .	3
6. Anaemia .. .. .	2
7. Gynaecological conditions .. .. .	5
8. Psychopathic husband .. .. .	1
9. Recent toxæmia of pregnancy .. .. .	1
10. Mental instability .. .. .	2
11. Anxiety neurosis .. .. .	3
Carried forward ...	38

							Brought forward	38
12.	Graves' disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
13.	Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
14.	Dermatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15.	Varicose veins	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
16.	Chronic bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17.	Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18.	Advanced years	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
19.	Dyspnoea in recent pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
20.	Recent breast abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
21.	Recent abdominal operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
22.	Recent jaundice and pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23.	Recent birth of very large twins	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
24.	Recent white leg	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25.	Recent pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								—
								53
								==

### End Results.

(i.e. condition when last seen in 1946, of patients who first attended the clinic in the following years):—

First attended in:—	1935—1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	Total
1. Not pregnant, method satisfactory .. ..	8	2	5	10	16	34	34	42	151
2. Pregnant:—									
(a) Failed to follow instructions ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	7
(b) Claimed to have followed instructions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
3. Not pregnant, but discharged:—									
(a) Failure to attend regularly .. ..	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	—	6
(b) No longer medical grounds for advice	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	1	6
(c) Personal reasons	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	1	6
(d) Referred for sterilization .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(e) Died .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
4. Left District .. ..	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	4	13
5. Pregnant at first attendance .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1

### Source of Patients.

Postnatal Clinics .. ..	28
Chest Clinics .. ..	13
General Practitioners .. ..	6
Infant Welfare Clinics .. ..	4
Radcliffe Maternity Home .. ..	2
—	
53	
==	

**Follow up Scheme.**

Patients are told to return if any difficulties arise, or if they need fresh supplies. They are asked to report in any case every three months. Those who fail to do so are visited, or in some instances letters are sent to them. If in spite of this they fail to report they are discharged from the clinic after due warning has been given to them.

**Charges for Appliances.**

Supplies were given free at a total cost of £7 15s. 6*d.*, and reductions in price amounting to £6 9s. 10*d.* were allowed in other cases. The remaining patients paid the full cost.



## XI.

## REPORT OF THE DENTAL OFFICER, 1946.

J. F. ALLIN, M.C., L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).

**Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Treatment.**

Expectant and Nursing Mothers were referred for examination by the Medical Officers at the Ante-Natal Clinics and the Maternity Homes. These were inspected and treated each Saturday morning at the Dental Clinics at—

60 St. Aldate's,  
Donnington, and  
Bury Knowle.

All mothers referred were given appointments, and the numbers treated show an increase over the previous year. Not a few patients still require much tactful persuasion to have or complete their treatment, but on the whole the condition of the teeth of mothers was better than in the past. This improvement was due in some instances to dental treatment in the Forces during the war years.

Children of pre-school age, sent from Welfare Centres or brought voluntarily by parents, were also inspected and treated each Saturday.

The Day Nurseries were inspected and the children treated when necessary. Children under five years of age at Public Primary Schools received treatment under the School Dental Scheme.

By arrangement of the annual staff holidays one Dental Surgeon was always available for treatment of mothers' and children's teeth.

Miss M. H. Cooper, Assistant Dental Surgeon, left to take up an appointment in Surrey in October, and after this it was not possible to open Bury Knowle Clinic, but all mothers were dealt with at 60 St. Aldate's.

Numbers treated are included in the following table:—

*Mothers:*

Treated	..	..	181	Attendances	..	..	464
Fillings ..	..	..	177	Extractions	..	..	578
Dentures	..	..	63	Other operations	..	..	174

*Children:*

Treated	..	..	198	Attendances	..	..	207
Fillings ..	..	..	188	Extractions	..	..	184
				Other operations		..	27

## SECTION VI

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

REPORT BY STEWART SWIFT, M.B.E., CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR.

The work of the Sanitary Department comprises Sections VI, VII and VIII of this Report, dealing with the Sanitary Circumstances of the District, Housing, and the Inspection and Supervision of Food, respectively.

*(a)* **Water Supply.**

There were no samples of water taken from wells or pumps during the year.

*(b)* **Drainage.**

The following drainage work was carried out under the supervision of the Department:—

Drains examined	..	..	..	..	..	19
Drains cleansed	..	..	..	..	..	29
Drains repaired or reconstructed	..	..	..	..	..	8
Premises drained to sewer	..	..	..	..	..	—
Soil pipes or vent shafts repaired	..	..	..	..	..	3
Interceptors provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Inspection chambers provided	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fresh air inlets fixed	..	..	..	..	..	1
Vent shafts provided	..	..	..	..	..	—
New gullies provided	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous drainage items	..	..	..	..	..	12

*(c)* **Closet Accommodation.**

The following work was carried out:—

New W.C. basins provided	..	..	..	..	21
W.C. cistern or fittings repaired	..	..	..	..	15
W.C. compartments repaired	..	..	..	..	12
W.C. compartments provided complete	..	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous items	..	..	..	..	30

*(d)* **Sanitary Inspection of the District.**

## (1) NUMBER AND NATURE OF INSPECTIONS.

The following inspections were made by the sanitary staff to the premises detailed:—

<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>							<i>No. of visits.</i>
<i>General Sanitation.</i>							
Water Supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Drainage	..	..	..	..	..	..	307
Stables and Piggeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Offensive Trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Common Lodging Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Houses-let-in-Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
Factories, Workshops and Workplaces	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Theatres and Places of Entertainment and Licenced							
Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Refuse Collection	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Refuse Disposal	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Rats and Mice	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,001
Smoke Observations	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Canal Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	657
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,085
							— 3,488

*Housing.*

Under Public Health Acts:							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	77	
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	206	
Under Housing Acts:							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	166	
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	1,465	
Overcrowding:							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	22	
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	50	
Verminous Premises:							
No. of houses inspected	..	..	..	..	..	116	
Visits paid to above houses	..	..	..	..	..	259	
University Lodgings	..	..	..	..	..	221	
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,493	
							— 3,694
Carried forward	..	..	..	..	..		7,182



<i>Nature of Inspection.</i>	<i>No. of visits.</i>
Brought forward .. .. .	7,182
<i>Infectious Diseases.</i>	
Total Visits .. .. .	1
Visits in connection with the inspection and supervision of Food (See Section VIII for details)	3,278
	<hr/>
Total visits paid by Sanitary Staff ..	10,461
	<hr/>
Government Evacuation Scheme:—	
Total visits .. .. .	1,835
	<hr/>

## (2) NUMBER OF NOTICES SERVED.

To secure the abatement of nuisances and the removal of conditions dangerous to health, the following action was taken:—

No. of informal notices served .. .. .	168
No. of informal notices complied with .. .. .	156
No. of statutory notices served .. .. .	47
No. of statutory notices complied with .. .. .	45

## (3) COMPLAINTS RECEIVED.

During the year 1946, 1,075 complaints were received and attended to relating to the following matters:—

<i>Nature of Complaint.</i>	<i>No. received.</i>
Choked drains .. .. .	60
Defective drains .. .. .	18
Defective water supply .. .. .	31
Defective water closets .. .. .	58
Offensive smell .. .. .	33
General housing defects .. .. .	327
Dampness .. .. .	39
Smoke nuisance .. .. .	13
Noise nuisance .. .. .	4
Dirty premises .. .. .	18
Verminous premises .. .. .	97
Keeping of animals .. .. .	10
Insect pests .. .. .	42
Rats and mice .. .. .	278
Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	10
Dustbins not emptied .. .. .	1
Overcrowding .. .. .	7
Caravan dwellers .. .. .	1
Request to call .. .. .	2
Miscellaneous .. .. .	26
	<hr/>
Total .. .. .	1,075
	<hr/>

Each complaint is investigated and any necessary action taken.

## (4) RECORD OF NUISANCES ABATED AND WORK DONE.

The total number of nuisances abated or work done, either as a result of informal or statutory action, is as follows:—

i.	As a result of informal notice	..	..	592
ii.	As a result of statutory action	..	..	270
Total .. .. .				<u>862</u>

## (e) Smoke Abatement.

*Public Health Act 1936.*

No action during the year.

## (f) Factories and Workshops.

*Factories Act 1937.*

The following tables show the inspections of factories, workshops and workplaces, together with the defects found and remedied.

## 1. Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ..	} 122	11	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) ..			
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)			
Totals .. .. .	122	11	—

## 2. Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<b>NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—</b>				
Want of cleanliness.. ..	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation.. ..	3	3	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors.. ..	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. ..	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation {	insufficient ..	2	—	—
	unsuitable or defective	4	—	—
	not separate	2	—	—
	for sexes	2	—	—
<b>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts:—</b>				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 54).. ..	—	—	—	—
Other Offences .. ..	—	—	—	—
{Excluding offences relating to out-work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule of the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order 1921)				
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**Out-work in Unwholesome Premises, Section 111.**

Nature of work	Instances	Notices served	Prosecutions
Nil .. ..	—	—	—
<b>Totals .. ..</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

During the year 11 notices were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories referring to defects remediable under the Public Health Acts.

**(g) Houses-let-in-Lodgings.**

*Byelaws under Section 6, Housing Act, 1936.*

No action during the year.

**(h) Common Lodging Houses.**

*Byelaws under Section 240, Public Health Act, 1936.*

There are 4 registered common lodging houses in the City, 2 in High Street, St. Thomas', the Church Army Hostel, and 2 Charles Street, St. Ebbe's.



The accommodation available is as follows:--

					<i>No. of Beds.</i>
No. 57 High Street	..	..	..	..	13
Nos. 65 and 66 High Street	..	..	..	..	13
Church Army Hostel	..	..	..	..	62
2 Charles Street	..	..	..	..	42
					<hr/>
Total number of beds	..	..	..	..	130
					<hr/>

The whole of the above accommodation is for males and there are no beds available in the City for females. Visits were paid to these premises during the year.

**(i) Tents, Vans and Sheds.**

*Public Health Act, 1936.*

*Byelaws under Section 268, ditto.*

There are approximately 17 tents, vans, sheds, and similar structures in the City and they continue to require constant supervision in order to secure compliance with the Council's byelaws.

**(j) Offensive Trades.**

*Public Health Act, 1936.*

*Byelaws under Section 108, Public Health Act, 1936.*

There is only 1 offensive trade carried on in the City, being a tripe boiler. In general, the work is carried on without nuisance.

**(k) Canal Boats.**

*Public Health Act, 1936.*

*Canal Boats Regulations.*

No new boats were registered during the year and the total number on the register remains at 20.

**(l) Rats and Mice.**

*Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act 1919.*

*Infestation Order 1943.*

1,001 visits were paid in connection with the destruction of rats and mice.

**(m) Rag Flock.**

*Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.*

No action was taken under these Acts during the year and no samples were obtained.

**(n) University Lodgings.**

The City Council entered into an agreement which took effect from 1st April, 1936, whereby the Chief Sanitary Inspector was appointed the Sanitary Officer to the University Delegacy of Lodgings.

The inspection of University Lodgings involves:—

- (a) detailed inspections in the case of applications for licences (including a complete test of the drainage system); and
- (b) an annual inspection of all licenced lodgings.

The Chief Sanitary Inspector is personally responsible for the approval of all new lodgings but the annual inspections are carried out by the District Sanitary Inspector. Reports are submitted to the Controller of Lodgings, with whom very close co-operation is maintained in all aspects of the work.

During 1946 a total of 221 visits were paid to University Lodgings.

(o) **Shops.**

*Shops Act, 1934.*

No action was taken during the year.



## OXFORD CORPORATION WATER SUPPLY.

Report by H.H. Crawley, A.M. Inst.C.E., Water Engineer.

The water supply of the City of Oxford and its surrounding area was satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

The total quantity of water treated at Swinford Waterworks and pumped to Beacon Hill Reservoir during the year was 1,994,880,000 gallons.

The average consumption of water per head per day for domestic purposes was 24.7 gallons.

### Bacteriological Examinations.

The River Thames is the source of all the water used in the area and a bacteriological sample of the raw water was taken each month together with samples of the water after precipitation, after filtration and of the chlorinated final water leaving Swinford Works.

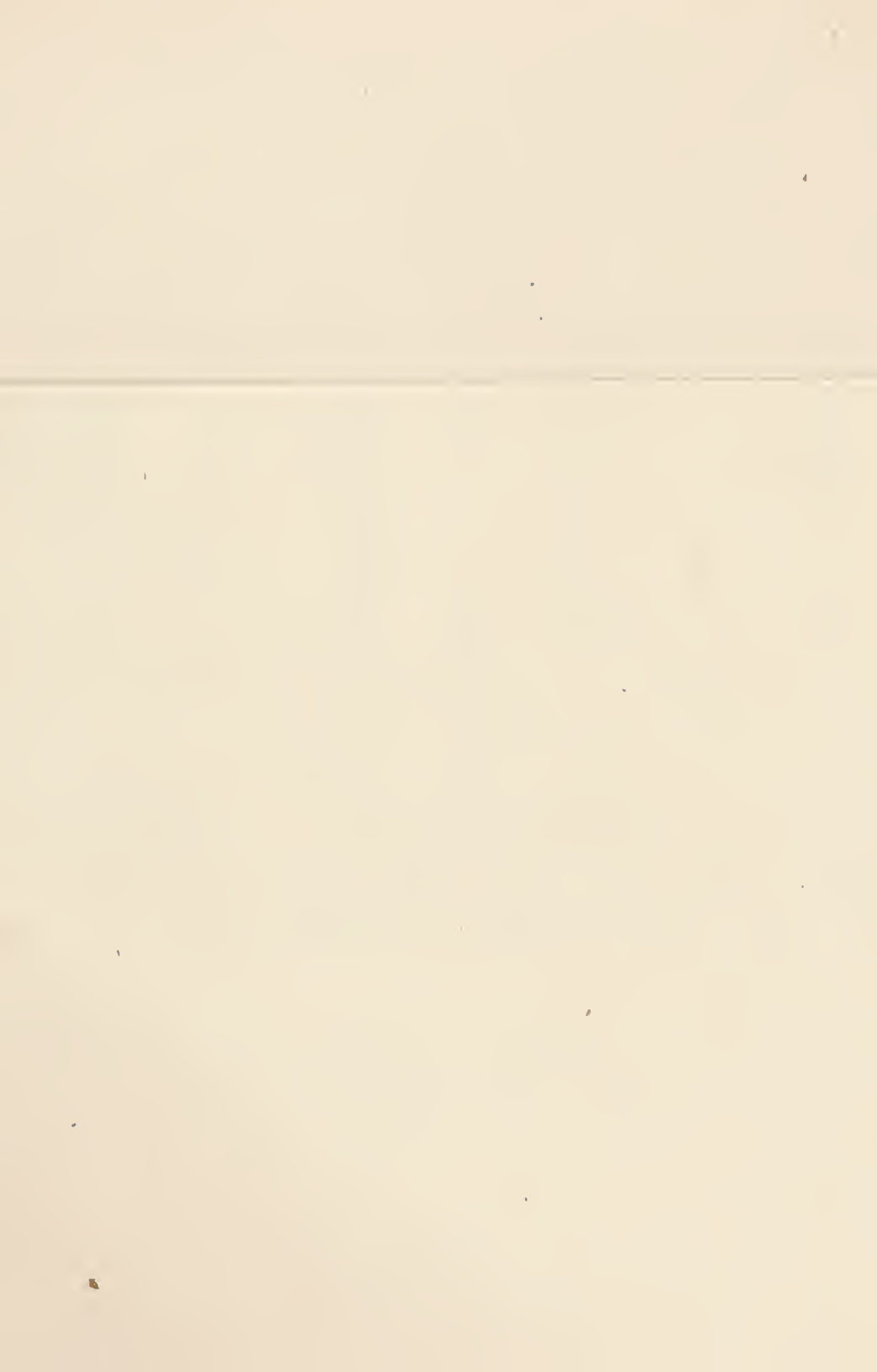
The results of these examinations showed that in the raw river water the probable number of coliform bacilli (2 days at 37°C.) per 100 c.c. varied from 5 to 9,000, in the precipitated water from 35 to 1,700 and in the filtered water from 3 to 600. In all samples of the final water leaving the works there was absence of coliform bacilli in 100 c.c.

Bacteriological samples were also taken at least once a week from each of the service reservoirs and from consumers' taps in various parts of the area. The results of these were as follows:-

Place of Sampling	Total number of samples taken during year.	R e s u l t s				Grade 1 samples as percentage of total number.
		Minister of Health Grade				
		1.	2.	3.	4.	
Works Cottages	12	12	--	--	--	100%
Beacon Hill Res'r.	52	50	2	--	--	96.1%
Headington "	53	47	6	--	--	88.6%
Shotover "	82	60	12	9	1	73.1%
Boars Hill "	51	45	5	1	--	88.2%
Consumers' Taps.	135	123	9	2	--	90.4%
Totals	385	337	34	13	1	87.5%

Examination of the reservoirs from which the lower grade samples were obtained showed no visible contamination. While the organisms causing these lower grades were mainly of non-faecal origin, additional chlorination at the reservoir inlets was carried out in the interests of safety.





The following is a typical result of a bacteriological examination of the final water.

Probable No. of coliform bacilli 2 days @ 37°C. -  
0 per 100 ml.

Ministry of Health Grade 1.

Chemical Analyses.

Samples were taken each month of the filtered water before chlorination and a typical result is given below.

Physical characters.

Colour.	Clear, colourless
Odour.	Nil
Reaction pH.	7.6

Chemical characters.

parts per 100,000

Free ammonia	.001
Albuminoid ammonia	.014
Nitrite-nitrogen	Nil
Nitrate-nitrogen	.28
Tidy figure 3 hours at 37°C.	.086
Chloride-chlorine	2.00
Total solids	33.5
Total hardness	22.0
Permanent hardness	6.0
Temporary hardness	16.0
Poisonous metals.	Nil

Result - Satisfactory.





## SECTION VII

## HOUSING.

## Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

(A) STATISTICS.	Total
Number of New Houses erected during the year:—	
(i) By the Local Authority Temporary houses 144 and Permanent houses 55	
(ii) By the Local Authority outside the City 74 Aluminium houses	
(iii) By other Local Authorities .. .. . —	
(iv) By other bodies and persons .. 58 houses and 4 flats	
1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for Housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. . 381	
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose .. 1,671	
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 .. .. . —	
Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. . —	
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dan- gerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. .. .. . —	
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. 105	
2. Remedy of defects during the year without the service of formal notices:—	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in conse- quence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers .. .. . 156	

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:—

#### A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. .. .	—

#### B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	77
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	41
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners.. .. .	4

#### C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	—

#### D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	—
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	—

### (B) HOUSING ADMINISTRATION.

#### (1) Individually Unfit Houses.

Extensive use is made of the Housing Act for securing the repair of working class houses, and during the year a considerable amount of work was carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Staff, details of which appear in the following table.

# **DETAILS OF HOUSING REPAIRS CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1946.**

Nature of repairs	Number completed after	
	Preliminary Notice	Statutory Notice
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Roof repaired or renewed .. .. .	67	9
Chimney Stack repaired or renewed .. .. .	6	—
Gutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	22	2
Rainwater Pipes repaired or renewed .. .. .	7	3
External Walls repaired or repointed .. .. .	15	3
Window and Door Sills repaired or renewed .. .. .	2	—
Dampness abated:—		
i. repairs to roof .. .. .	9	3
ii. repairs to gutters or rain water pipes .. .. .	5	3
iii. repairs to external walls .. .. .	2	—
iv. waterproofing of internal walls .. .. .	2	—
v. D.P.C. provided .. .. .	—	—
vi. D.P. plinth provided .. .. .	—	—
Sub-Floor ventilation provided .. .. .	—	—
Sub-Floor Ventilators repaired or renewed .. .. .	1	—
Through Ventilation provided .. .. .	—	—
Permanent Ventilation provided .. .. .	—	—
Yard or Passage Surface paved or repaired .. .. .	4	—
Wall Plaster repaired .. .. .	69	10
Ceiling Plaster repaired .. .. .	47	2
Walls cleaned or redecorated .. .. .	84	8
Ceilings cleaned or redecorated .. .. .	58	3
Windows repaired or renewed .. .. .	14	3
Sashcord provided .. .. .	49	38
Doors repaired or renewed .. .. .	11	2
Floor repaired or renewed .. .. .	33	13
Stairs repaired or renewed .. .. .	4	1
Firegrates or Ranges repaired or renewed .. .. .	19	5
New Sink provided .. .. .	5	1
New Sink W.P. provided .. .. .	8	2
Separate Water Supply provided .. .. .	—	—
Washing Copper repaired or renewed .. .. .	9	2
Washhouse rebuilt or repaired .. .. .	1	—
Washing Accommodation provided .. .. .	2	—
Ventilated Food Store provided .. .. .	—	—
Food Store repaired or improved .. .. .	—	—
Refuse Receptacle provided .. .. .	6	3
Verminous Rooms disinfected .. .. .	—	—
Miscellaneous Housing items .. .. .	27	1
<b>TOTALS .. .. .</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>117</b>

## **(2) Clearance Areas.**

No action during the year.

## **(3) Re-development Area.**

No action during the year.



## SECTION VIII

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

## Report by the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

## (A.) MILK SUPPLY.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.**Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.*

## (1) Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops.

The following is a summary of the particulars as recorded in the registers for the year ended 31st December, 1946.

No. of persons registered as cowkeepers	..	..	..	..	21
No. of premises used as cowsheds	..	..	..	..	38
No. of cowkeepers who are also retailers of milk	..	..	..	..	12
No. of persons registered as dairymen, with dairies	..	..	..	..	70
No. of shops selling bottled milk only	..	..	..	..	12
No. of persons registered as retail purveyors of milk, including dairymen	..	..	..	..	137

The following visits were paid to dairy premises:

Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Dairies and Milkshops	..	..	..	..	..	..	314
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	380

## (2) Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

## (a) Tubercle bacilli.

No samples were taken during 1946 as the laboratory was unable to undertake the necessary examinations.

## (b) Cleanliness.

Routine sampling of non-graded milk was continued, and 20 samples were submitted to bacteriological examination by the methylene blue reduction test and also for the presence of coliform organisms.

The results of the examinations may be summarised as follows:—

i. *Methylene Blue Test.*

The standard adopted is that for “Accredited” milk, viz., a sample taken at any date from the 1st May to the 31st October is regarded as

satisfying the methylene blue reduction test for the presence of bacteria if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours. A sample taken at any date from the 1st November to the 30th April is regarded as satisfying the test if it fails to decolourise the methylene blue in  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours.

10, or 50.0 per cent of the samples were up to standard and 10, or 50.0 per cent below it.

## ii. *Coliform Organisms.*

The standard adopted is that for "Accredited" Milk, viz., absence of coliform organisms in one-hundredth of a millilitre. 4, or 20.0 per cent were up to the standard, 16, or 80.0 per cent below it.

## iii. *Summary and remarks.*

Of the 20 separate portions of non-graded milk examined, 3, or 15.0 per cent were up to "Accredited" standard and 17, or 85.0 per cent below such standard.

This is extremely valuable work. Besides indicating the unsatisfactory sources of milk, it is a valuable piece of educational work from the point of view of the farmer and dairyman. In every case, the results of the examinations are sent to the persons concerned, together with comments as to possible causes of unsatisfactory results. In this way the co-operation of the trade is secured and generally speaking the work is much appreciated by the dairymen in the City.

## (3) **Graded Milk.**

*Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.*

The following licences were in force during the year 1946:—

Licence to produce “Tuberculin Tested” milk	..	..	..	4			
Licence to bottle and retail “Tuberculin Tested” milk	..	..		7			
Licence to pasteurise milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Supplementary licence to retail “Tuberculin Tested (Certified)” milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Licence to produce “Accredited” milk	..	..	..	..			4

During the year 1946 samples of Graded milk were obtained as follows:—

“Tuberculin Tested (Certified)”	..	..	..	..	..	165
“Tuberculin Tested”	..	..	..	..	..	214
“Accredited”	..	..	..	..	..	84
“Pasteurised”	..	..	..	..	..	145
“Heat-treated”	..	..	..	..	..	71

280, or 71.3 per cent of the samples of "Tuberculin Tested (Certified)" and "Tuberculin Tested" Milk were up to the prescribed standard and

99, or 26.1 per cent below standard. Of the 99 samples below standard, 16 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only; 47 as regards coliform organisms only; and 36 in both respects.

60, or 71.4 per cent of the samples of "Accredited" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 24, or 28.6 per cent below standard. Of the 24 samples below standard, 6 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only; 10 as regards coliform organisms only; and 8 in both respects.

130, or 89.7 per cent of the samples of "Pasteurised" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 15, or 10.3 per cent below standard. The 15 samples below standard were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue.

57 or 80.3 per cent of "Heat Treated" milk were up to the prescribed standard and 14 or 19.7 per cent below standard. Of the 14 samples below standard 10 were unsatisfactory as regards methylene blue only, 1 unsatisfactory when subjected to the phosphatase test only and 3 were unsatisfactory in both respects.

## (B.) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

*Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.*

### (1) Meat Inspection.

The following figures show the extent of the work of Meat Inspection for the years 1942-1946.

Year	Total number of animals inspected.	Total number of visits in connection with meat inspection.
1942	48,529	1,095
1943	39,772	1,021
1944	38,579	911
1945	35,976	969
1946	35,301	1,015

The following summary shows the work done under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations during the year 1946:—



No. of visits to slaughterhouses, etc.	..	..					1015
No. of carcasses examined:—							
Bulls	..	..	..	..	..	..	173
Bullocks	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,203
Cows	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,585
Heifers	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,358
Calves	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,989
							—
							14,308
Sheep	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,627
Swine	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,366
							—
Total	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,301

As a result of these inspections, various diseased or unsound conditions were discovered as detailed in the following tables. The amount of tuberculosis met with is shown in Table 1 and other diseased conditions in Table 4. Table 2 shows the number of carcasses inspected and the percentage incidence of disease. Table 3 shows the amount of meat dealt with on account of decomposition.

**TABLE 1. TUBERCULOSIS IN FOOD ANIMALS.**

**1946.**

Portion dealt with	Bovines		Pigs		TOTALS Bovines & Pigs	
	No.	Weight (lbs.)	No.	Weight (lbs.)	No.	Weight (lbs.)
Entire carcasses and all organs	60	32,791	3	499	63	33,290
Hindquarters .. ..	6	1,011	—	—	6	1,011
Forequarters .. ..	42	5,829	—	—	42	5,829
Portions of meat .. ..	34	1,076	—	—	34	1,076
Heads .. ..	539	17,974	57	1,684	596	19,658
Lungs .. ..	585	6,724	14	82	599	6,806
Livers .. ..	171	2,655	3	19	174	2,674
Stomachs .. ..	19	577	—	—	19	577
Mesenteries .. ..	10	72	29	77	39	149
Intestines .. ..	12	271	—	—	12	271
Plucks .. ..	21	96	7	57	28	153
Hearts .. ..	13	83	1	1	14	84
Spleens .. ..	22	45	2	4	24	49
Skirts .. ..	29	72	—	—	29	72
Kidneys .. ..	15	76	—	—	15	76
Udders .. ..	6	109	—	—	6	109
Totals .. ..	1,584	69,461	116	2,423	1,700	71,884

TABLE 2. CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED. 1946.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	4,734	1,585	7,989	19,627	1,366
Number inspected .. ..	4,734	1,585	7,989	19,627	1,366
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	15	36	46	25	12
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1,213	628	82	914	135
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	25.9	41.9	1.6	4.7	10.7
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	16	43	1	—	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	572	462	26	—	96
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis .. .. .	12.4	31.8	0.3	—	7.2

TABLE 3. DECOMPOSITION OF MEAT. 1946.

Quantity dealt with	Weight lbs.
ENGLISH:	
Beef .. .. .	824
Bovine tripes .. .. .	453
Mutton .. .. .	134
Sheeps plucks .. .. .	60
Pork offal .. .. .	65
Pig's plucks .. .. .	47
IMPORTED:	
Beef .. .. .	30
Mutton .. .. .	204
Total .. .. .	1,817

From the Tables it will be seen that the quantity of meat dealt with during the year on account of disease or decomposition, was as follows:—

	lbs.	lbs.
1. Tuberculosis .. .. .	71,884	
2. Other diseases .. .. .	55,192	
3. Decomposition .. .. .	1,817	
This consists of:—		128,893
English Meat .. .. .	128,659	
Imported Meat .. .. .	234	
		128,893



Kind of Animal	DISEASE	Whole carcass and all organs		Fore quarters		Hind-quarters		Meat		Heads and tongues		Lungs		Livers		Kidneys		Plucks		Skirts		Hearts		Udders		Spleens		Tripes or stomachs		Offal		Total weight	
		No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	No.	lbs.	lbs.			
BOVINES	Abscesses .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	99	10	118	186	2906	1	9	—	—	7	16	2	16	3	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	3203	
	Actinomycosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	1427	2	30	1	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1470	
	Angioma .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	4172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4172	
	Bruising .. .. .	2	1178	1	149	4	433	30	560	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2323	
	Cirrhosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	248	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	248	
	Congestion .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	173	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	—	182	
	Cysts .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	260	29	444	9	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	736	
	Distomatosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	114	736	8978	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9092	
	Emaciation .. .. .	44	12264	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12264	
	Emphysema .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	
	Fatty Degeneration .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	204	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	204	
	Fevered .. .. .	9	3878	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3886
	Gangrene .. .. .	1	751	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	751
	Growth .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	44
	Immaturity .. .. .	14	446	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	446
	Inflammation .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	37	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	20	5	10	9	261	—	—	344
	Injury .. .. .	—	—	8	293	4	211	—	—	—	1	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	158	—	—	535
	Johne's Disease .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	158
	Jaundice .. .. .	1	335	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	335
	Mammitis .. .. .	1	573	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	515	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1088
	Melanosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
	Moribund .. .. .	9	1330	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1330
	Myocarditis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	Navel-ill .. .. .	4	259	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	259
	Necrosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	180
	Nephritis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47
	Oedema .. .. .	5	1878	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	72	—	1962
	Pericarditis .. .. .	1	516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	543
Peritonitis .. .. .	1	574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	230	—	—	—	—	2	3	1	6	1	10	41	82	5	151	—	—	1056	
Pleurisy .. .. .	1	646	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	23	243	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	896	
Pneumonia .. .. .	—	—	1	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	219	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	343	
Pyæmia .. .. .	1	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83	
Rupture .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	
Septic Metritis .. .. .	1	610	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19	2	4	—	—	1	4	1	4	1	7	—	—	—	—	1	28	—	—	610	
Septicæmia .. .. .	2	564	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	564	
Tumour .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	32	28	468	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	500	
SHEEP	Abscesses .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	22	2	4	2	1	4	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55
	Bruising .. .. .	1	74	—	—	—	—	3	12	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90
	Cirrhosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
	Congestion .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
	Cysts .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	120	175	363	—	—	5	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	507
	Distomatosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	449	1048	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1048
	Emaciation .. .. .	8	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	348	
	Fatty Degeneration .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
	Fevered .. .. .	1	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62	
	Hepatitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Immaturity .. .. .	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
	Inflammation .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Injury .. .. .	1	49	1	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
	Melanosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	Moribund .. .. .	8	535	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	535
	Necrosis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	Oedema .. .. .	3	174	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	177
	Parasites .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	44	62	93	—	—	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	142
	Pericarditis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
	Peritonitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pleurisy .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
Pneumonia .. .. .	2	123	—</																														





It was not necessary to seize formally any meat during the year and no legal proceedings were taken.

## (2) Other Foods.

The following is a summary of the various food shops and premises within the City, together with visits paid during 1946:—

Premises	No.	Visits paid
Butchers .. .. .	80	352
Fishmongers and poulterers	25	176
Fruiterers and greengrocers	81	5
Grocers .. .. .	79	172
Market stalls, carts, etc. ..	60	55
Bakehouses .. .. .	39	—
Dairies and Milkshops ..	73	314
Cowsheds .. .. .	37	66
Ice-Cream premises ..	33	47
Restaurants .. .. .	34	36
Cold Store .. .. .	1	—
Other food preparing premises	20	42
Miscellaneous visits ..	—	231
Visits <i>re</i> sampling ..	—	767
Totals .. .. .	562	2,263

As a result of these inspections the following food stuffs were found to be unsound and were destroyed:—

Food Stuffs	Weighed lbs.
Bacon and Ham .. .. .	68
Biscuits .. .. .	605
Cereals .. .. .	9164
Cheese .. .. .	35
Corned Beef, canned	6327
Fats .. .. .	110
Fish, Cakes .. .. .	466
Fish, Canned .. .. .	651
Fish, Wet .. .. .	6337
Fruit, Canned .. .. .	262
Jam .. .. .	296
Meat, other than Canned Corned Beef	590
Milk, Canned .. .. .	2225
Milk, Powder .. .. .	46
Soup, Canned .. .. .	98
Vegetables, Canned ..	1178
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1657
Total .. .. .	30115

**(3) Markets.**

There are two markets in Oxford, a large covered permanent market and a weekly open market at the Oxpens held every Wednesday.

The number of food stalls is as follows:—

					<i>Covered Market</i>	<i>Oxpens Market</i>
Butchers	..	..	..	..	16	—
Bacon dealers		..	..	..	2	—
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	2	1
Fruiterers	..	..	.	..	21	3
Poulterers	..	..	..	..	5	—
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	3	1
					—	—
					49	5
					==	==

The covered market is fairly satisfactory, all the food stalls being under cover.

**(4) Shops, Stalls and Vehicles.**

The majority of meat traders now keep the windows of their shops closed as a precaution against the blowing of dust and dirt on to their meat and in only a few cases has it been necessary to draw their attention to the provisions of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations in this connection. It cannot be emphasized too strongly that it is impossible to prevent the contamination of meat unless it is kept behind glass.

**(5) Slaughterhouses.**

Under the Ministry of Food's centralised slaughtering scheme only 3 slaughterhouses are now in use in the city. They are subject to daily inspection, and several improvements have been effected.

**(C.) ADULTERATION, ETC.**

*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.*

*Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.*

*Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923 and 1927.*

*Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925-27.*

**(1) Food Sampling and Analysis.**

Table 5 shows the number and nature of the samples of food and drugs obtained during the year 1946 under the Food and Drugs Act 1938, and submitted to the Public Analyst. The Table also shows the result of the analyses.



ARTICLE	No. OF SAMPLES			No. GENUINE			No. ADULTERATED		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Aspirin tablets ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Baking powder ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Balsam ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Barley crystals ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Beef extract ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Bicarbonate of Soda	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Boric acid powder	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cake decorations	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Camphorated oil	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Castor Oil ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cheese ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cinnamon ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Coffee ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Cough Mixture ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cremola Custard	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Curry Powder ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Drinking Chocolate	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Egg Savoury ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Epsom Salts ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Eucalyptus Oil	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Flavourings ..	—	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	—
Flour ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gargle ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Gelatine Powder	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Glauber Salts ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Glycerine ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Gravy Salt ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Ground Ginger ..	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Health Salts ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Horse Radish Cream	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Ice Cream ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Indigestive Mixture	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Juniper Pills ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Junket Powder ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Koray ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Lard ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Laxative Tablets	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Lemon Crystals	—	7	7	—	7	7	—	—	—
Lemon essence ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Liquorice ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Malt Cocoa ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Milk ..	51	1	52	31	1	32	20	—	20
Mints ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Mixed Spice ..	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Mustard ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Oatmeal ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Paste, meat and fish	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Pork Pie ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Potatoes, canned	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Pudding, Mixture	—	3	3	—	3	3	—	—	—
Pepper, black ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Raising Powder ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic Salts	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Salad cream ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sauce ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sausage Roll ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Sausages ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Semolina ..	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—
Soup Powder ..	—	6	6	—	6	6	—	—	—
Stuffing ..	—	5	5	—	5	5	—	—	—
Sugar ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Throat Pellets ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Tincture of Quinine	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Wine essence ..	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	—
Totals ..	51	143	194	31	143	174	20	—	20



During the year 62 informal samples of milk were examined in the Department by the Gerber Process, and 23, or 37.1 per cent were found to be below standard.

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939, lays down that unless milk contains a minimum of 3 per cent fat and 8.5 per cent solids-not-fat, it shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been adulterated. The average percentage composition of the milk examined in 1946 is as follows:—

	<i>Milk fat per cent</i>	<i>Solids not-fat per cent</i>	<i>Total solids per cent</i>
62 samples examined by the Gerber process .. .. .	3.48	8.57	12.05

## (2) Condensed and Dried Milk.

No action was taken with regard to the Condensed Milk and Dried Milk Regulations during the year.

## (3) Preservatives in Food.

The Public Analyst examined the various foodstuffs for the presence of preservatives and all the samples were found to be genuine.

## (4) Cases of adulteration and action taken.

The following table shows the nature of adulteration found and the action taken:—

No. of sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
Informal	Formal			
	17	Milk	Deficient in Solids-not-fat to the extent of 4.24%	Warning letter sent
	27	„	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 9.67%	Warning letter sent
	29	„	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 12.33%	Warning letter sent
	30	„	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 4.67%	Warning letter sent
	33	„	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 8.0%	Warning letter sent
	38	„	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 6.67%	Warning letter sent
	39	„	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 31%	Warning letter sent
	40	„	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 44.67%	Warning letter sent
	43	„	Deficient in Fat the to extent of 25%	“Appeal to Cow” sample —no action necessary
	44	„	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 25%	“Appeal to Cow” sample —no action necessary



No. of sample		Article	Nature of Adulteration	Action taken
Infor- mal	For- mal			
	45	Milk	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 6.33%	"Appeal to Cow" sample —no action necessary
	49	"	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 2.66%	"Appeal to Cow" sample —no action necessary
	51	"	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 3.0%	"Appeal to Cow" sample —no action necessary
	52	"	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 11.6%	"Appeal to Cow" sample —no action necessary
	56	"	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 3.33%	"Appeal to Cow" sample —no action necessary
	57	"	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 11.66%	"Appeal to Cow" sample —no action necessary
	65	"	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 7%	Warning letter sent
	70	"	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 26.33%	Warning letter sent
	71	"	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 13.33%	"Appeal to Cow" sample —no action necessary
	72	"	Deficient in Fat to the extent of 10%	"Appeal to Cow" sample —no action necessary

#### (D.) MISCELLANEOUS.

##### (1) Merchandise Marks and Orders.

No action during the year.

##### (2) Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act.

No action was necessary under this Act during the year.









